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THE NEW RACING-YACHT THISTLE, BUILT ON THE CLYDE.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The Fourth of June—not infrequently a rainy anniversary, as Eton boys know to their cost—chanced to be the first warm day of this Jubilee Summer. Members returning to town betimes from their acceptable and renovating Whitsuntide holidays on Saturday afternoon last found the bright sunshine had drawn the largest assemblage of the season in Hyde Park. The “Ladies’ Mile” was absolutely crowded. At night, there was quite a brilliant, fashionable audience at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden, Madame Albani, who is in splendid voice, being the attraction as Lucia. It is earnestly to be hoped we shall be favoured with similarly fine weather in the Jubilee week, especially on the Royal Thanksgiving Day, and on the day to be made memorable by the *Daily Telegraph* Jubilee tea to the thousands of School-Board children in London.

Whilst Ministerial birds of passage were winging their flight from Aix-les-Bains and other pleasant health-resorts, Mr. Gladstone was making one of his familiar triumphal progresses by railway. The echoes of the enthusiastic shouts raised for the venerable yet hale and energetic statesman from Wrexham to Swansea have died out; the lusty notes of Mr. William Abraham, M.P., and his brother choristers no longer make the welkin ring; but the importance of this remarkable demonstration in Wales, the weight to be attached to the multitudinous march-past of Welsh Liberal deputations tens of thousands strong, cannot be overlooked. The inscription on one of the banners borne past Mr. Gladstone at Singleton Abbey, the picturesque seat of Sir Hussey Vivian—“Union of Hearts, not of Manacles”—significantly summed up the opinion of the Welshmen on the Irish Home Rule question. Mr. Gladstone recognised this fact in his speech to the leaders of the deputations on Saturday last. In this rhetorical display the right hon. gentleman adroitly avoided committing himself to any definite promise respecting the ticklish question of Disestablishment of the State Church in Wales. He ingeniously sheltered himself on this point behind the “Hartingtonian principle,” agreeing with the noble Marquis that, as with the analogous question of the Church in Scotland, it should be decided in accordance with the convictions of the people chiefly concerned.

The most hopeful of the series of speeches made by Mr. Gladstone in South Wales was that which he delivered at the dinner given by his host, Sir Hussey Vivian, at Singleton Abbey on Saturday evening. There were the usual fiery denunciations of what he designated the Coercion Bill of the Government. But these were followed by an avowal of his readiness to confer with the Marquis of Hartington with a view to bring about a reconciliation of the Liberal Party—which is still divided on this vexatious Irish controversy, however. Of equal importance was Mr. Gladstone’s explicit declaration that he did not regard the inclusion or exclusion of the Irish members at Westminster as a vital part of his plan. He thought that was a matter which might well be left for future consideration. The essential points were these: the maintenance of the supremacy of the Crown and the Imperial Parliament, “the management of strictly Irish affairs by strictly Irish authority,” the rights of minorities (in Ulster, for instance) being duly safeguarded. With regard to the “burning question” of the land in Ireland, Mr. Gladstone repeated that it was in his opinion “practicable to submit a measure without introducing a question of Imperial credit.” Altogether, it will be seen, Mr. Gladstone has now so modified his views that we ought assuredly to be within “measurable distance” at last of a settlement—were there not, it is to be feared, strong personal prejudices standing in the way of a reunion of Unionist and Gladstonian Liberals.

Liberal Unionists hold Mr. Gladstone entirely responsible for the difficulty that has arisen. To quote the plain Anglo-Saxon language of Mr. John Bright’s letter to the National Radical Union which met at the Birmingham Midland Institute on the first of June: “Having turned his own coat so suddenly, he has no patience with Liberals of even longer standing than himself who refuse to turn their coats at his bidding.” In fine, as Mr. Bright pungently added, “the Ethiopian of 1881 and 1882 has changed his skin.” It was made plain from the letter of Lord Hartington, and from the characteristically clear addresses of Mr. Chamberlain to the same meeting, that the two Liberal Unionist Leaders were as resolutely opposed as Mr. Bright to “the dual partnership of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell.” Reconciliation with Mr. Gladstone, indeed, appeared so hopeless on that date that Mr. Chamberlain looked forward to the probable necessity of forming a new “Party of the Union.”

But, unless the personal differences I have already alluded to form the real stumbling-block, the points of agreement on this eternal Irish Difficulty so far outnumber the points of disagreement that the statesmen of existing parties should find a satisfactory solution easy enough. The nut is surely not harder to crack—no Donnybrook allusion meant—than that of the intricate Redistribution of Seats, which was disposed of amicably enough when once the responsible Conservative and Liberal chiefs met at a conference table. Is Hibernia to be pacified by the same sensible form of arbitrament? That were a consummation devoutly to be wished in this year of Jubilee.

The Commons reassembled four days earlier than the Lords. When the House met on Monday, one was pleased to see that Mr. W. H. Smith had greatly benefited by his stay at Aix-les-Bains. The First Lord of the Treasury looked brown and well. Mr. Henry Matthews, sitting next Mr. Smith on the Treasury bench, also appeared to be in better health. Lord Randolph Churchill strolled in—fresh from his Wolverhampton diatribes against the extravagance of the Services, and with a plan up his sleeve to save “nearly four millions” on the naval and military expenditure. Mr. Parnell, pale and thin as ever, flitted in to hold a consultation with Mr. John Morley. The Marquis of Hartington during the sitting took his seat for a while on the front Opposition bench, and was observed to converse with Sir William Harcourt. The strangers’ galleries were, for a wonder, scantily tenanted; but the small balcony devoted to reporters was full, as usual; and, if the bronzed face of the able leader of the *Times* staff might be accepted as a fair type, the skilful and industrious body of House of Commons journalists had received their due share of benefit from the Whitsuntide vacation. It is all very well for the indefatigable Parnellite members to act as if they entirely agreed with the sentiment that “the best of all ways to lengthen your days is to steal a few hours from the night, my boys.” But they might refrain from indulgence in these bat-like habits when they come to consider how soon late hours drive the bloom from the cheeks of the patient Speaker and the Leader of the House, of the unrivalled Chairman of Committees and the faithful stenographers up aloft.

The House waxed merry on Monday when Mr. Smith, stimulated thereto by Mr. Gourley, promised to facilitate “the attendance of (M.P.) widowers, bachelors, and their ladies” at the Abbey Jubilee service. Mr. Smith was unable to comply with Mr. Dixon-Hartland’s request that precedence should be

given on the 15th inst. to his Bill for insuring the efficacious inspection of theatres. But the appalling catastrophe at the Paris Opéra Comique, the victims of which calamity are now said to be far in excess of the numbers first reported, ought certainly to stimulate the Government to put pressure upon London managers, in order that audiences may be forthwith safeguarded from the terrible consequences of fire or panic in our playhouses.

Mr. Raikes, in Committee of Supply on Monday, completely justified his appointment to the Postmaster-Generalship by his cogent and conciliatory replies to the criticisms of Mr. Bradlaugh and Mr. Henniker-Heaton, whose pleas for the adoption of telegraphic money-orders and cheaper postage to the Colonies and India will bear fruit some day. It was, on the whole, quite a business evening. Mr. Goschen secured the second reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill; and Mr. Smith obtained the appointment of the Select Committee of nineteen members who are to sit on the Army and Navy Estimates, Lord Randolph Churchill being one of the nineteen.

The growing feeling of impatience at the slow progress of the Irish Crimes Bill found vent on Tuesday, when Mr. Stanley Leighton gave notice of a motion to accelerate the passing of the measure. Replying later to Mr. E. Robertson, Mr. Smith intimated, on his part, that he should possibly find it his duty “to ask the House to take measures to promote the greater dispatch of public business.” In Committee on the third clause of the Irish Crimes Bill, Mr. Parnell signalled his reappearance by dropping a significant hint to his followers to dispense with minor amendments in order to concentrate their opposition against the principal blots of the measure. What these blots are deemed to be Mr. Gladstone indicated in one of his flying speeches *en route* from Swansea. The ex-Premier, speaking at Newport, counselled the Ministry to shorten the debates by agreeing to make the law of combination in Ireland analogous with that of England, to deprive the Bill of its permanent character, and to omit the clause empowering a change of the venue of trial to England. In any case, that undue haste is likely to be observed in Committee on the Bill is manifestly improbable after Mr. Leonard Courtney’s judicial decision on Tuesday in favour of necessary discussion of amendments.

THE NEW CUTTER-YACHT THISTLE.

Just thirty-six years have elapsed since the *America*, in a race round the Isle of Wight, carried off from the fleet of English yachts the cup which has ever since remained the property of our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic. During the interval six attempts have been made to bring back the prize, the latest of which, by the *Galatea*, is fresh in public memory. Although this proved to be no more fortunate than previous endeavours, it gave promise at least that, with other material, success might still be won to us. As a matter of fact, the *Galatea* had been frequently defeated in our own waters, and it was openly hinted had the Irex or Marjorie taken her place the issue might have been different. The announcement, therefore, that Clyde yachtsmen had resolved to make one more attempt to obtain the coveted cup was hardly surprising. To Mr. G. L. Watson, whom the successful performances of the *Vandua*, *Marjorie*, *Madge*, &c., clearly indicated as best qualified to undertake the work, the task of designing the new cutter was intrusted, and the *Thistle*, built by Messrs D. W. Henderson and Co., of Glasgow, is the result. Throughout her construction the greatest secrecy in regard to lines and dimensions has, for obvious reasons, been preserved; but the following particulars will be of interest. The length of the new boat is 85 ft. on the load water-line; extreme breadth, 20 ft. 4 in.; depth of hold, 14 ft. 1 in.; registered tonnage, 100 tons, or 142 tons rating. She is constructed entirely of steel, differing therein from her predecessor, the *Marjorie*, and is furnished with spars and a suit of canvas hitherto unprecedented in size. The mast is of Oregon pine.

The *Thistle*’s record, so far, is such as to justify the most sanguine hopes. Starting seven times, she has secured three first, one second, and a third prize. On one of the remaining two occasions she missed the buoy owing to a heavy fog, and on the other, by running into a calm, failed to save her time. On Saturday, the 28th ult., she won the New Thames Channel Match, from Southend down the Swin channel to Harwich, fifty miles, beating her nearest competitors, the *Genesta* and *Irex*, by nearly two hours and three quarters; and finishing with a head speed of thirteen knots an hour. Her engagements in the south being completed, she will, after appearances at Liverpool and on the Clyde, proceed to New York, where, on Sept. 26, she is pledged to try conclusions with the new sloop now being specially built as the American representative. To the construction of this latter, it may confidently be predicted, our opponents will bring everything which knowledge and past experience can supply, and both sides must consequently be prepared to admit that, given equally good handling, the result of the coming race will definitely determine whether the old or the new country is capable of turning out the smarter craft. The *Thistle* is owned by Mr. James Bell, of Glasgow, and Captain John Barr, formerly of the *Quiraing* and *Clara*, will be at the tiller.

Mr. W. T. Warrener’s picture in the Paris Salon, which was praised by our critic in his recent notice of the exhibition, has been favoured with honourable mention by the judges.

On Tuesday the Essex Agricultural Society held its annual show at Chelmsford. Mr. Walter Gilbey, of Elsenham Hall, won some of the champion prizes in agricultural horse stock; Mr. Alan Stanford, of Great Oakley, took the open prize for hunters up to thirteen stone; Mr. Ernest C. Brown, of North Elmsall Hall, Pontefract, won a champion prize for hunters; and Mr. Robert Lucas, of Bristol, was awarded the first prize for hackney mares and geldings. The Havering Park Challenge Cup of 100 guineas for pure shorthorns was taken by Mr. W. Hendley, of Milnthorpe, Westmoreland, who also won an open prize for yearling bulls. Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., was the first prize-winner in red polled bulls and cows. Mr. H. S. Hyde, Lord Lonsborough, and Mr. J. Cornish, of Thornford, were winners of prizes in the Channel Islands cattle classes.

The return of the Registrar-General shows that in London 2148 births and 1447 deaths were registered during last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 523, and the deaths 84, below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The deaths included 109 from measles, 15 from scarlet fever, 15 from diphtheria, 75 from whooping-cough, 5 from enteric fever, 1 from an ill-defined form of continued fever, 12 from diarrhoea and dysentery, 1 from choleraic diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox or typhus. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 239 and 333 in the two preceding weeks, declined last week to 264, exceeding the corrected average by 1. Different forms of violence caused 54 deaths; 45 were the result of negligence or accident, among which were 21 from fractures and contusions, 3 from burns and scalds, 10 from drowning, 2 from poison, and 8 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Seven cases of suicide were registered.

THE QUEEN’S JUBILEE.

The Queen, who is now in Scotland, is expected to leave Balmoral about the 14th inst. for the south, to attend the State Thanksgiving Service at Westminster Abbey on the 21st inst., and within the next week a Royal and Princely company will assemble in London to do honour to the Sovereign of these realms. Extensive preparations are being made at the palaces for the visitors who have signified their intention to take part in the rejoicings, and the Court officials are busily employed in completing the arrangements for their reception. As Buckingham Palace and Marlborough House do not afford sufficient accommodation for the whole of her Majesty’s guests, elegantly appointed suites of apartments are being prepared for the visitors at St. James’s Palace, Clarence House, Spencer House, Harcourt House, and the Buckingham Palace Hotel. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, the Marquis of Lorne, Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and the Duchess of Albany will attend the Thanksgiving service.

Westminster Abbey is nearly ready for the Thanksgiving service. In the centre of the choir, immediately under the lantern, which is 140 ft. high, there has been erected a grand dais, upon which her Majesty will be seated in the Coronation chair, surrounded by thirty-two members of the Royal family. The Queen will take her seat slightly in front of the congregation, facing the centre of the communion-table, and the Prince of Wales and the Crown Princess of Germany will be her Majesty’s nearest attendants. In the south transept—namely, that on the right of the Queen—are two immense galleries, capable of seating a very large number of persons, and these two tiers are to be reserved for the accommodation of distinguished bodies, and the series of seats from the ground to the first tier are to be allotted to Peers and their wives. Immediately to the right and left of and level with the Peers in the side aisles the Ambassadors to the Court of St. James’s and the Diplomatic Corps generally will be seated. In the north transept there are a like number of galleries and seats as in the south transept, and the ground platform has been appropriated to the House of Commons, who will thus be *vis-à-vis* with the Lords. Within the communion-rails on either side of the altar there are thirty-two seats, which will be occupied by members of the Royal families of Europe who will attend as representatives of their respective Sovereigns.

The Queen will leave Buckingham Palace at eleven o’clock on the 21st inst., arriving at Westminster Abbey at noon. About a dozen Royal carriages will be in the procession, which will be the most magnificent witnessed in the metropolis since her Majesty’s coronation.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales will visit Dublin on the 27th inst., as the representative of the Queen during the celebration of her Majesty’s Jubilee in that city. On the 28th inst. there will be a military review in the Phoenix Park, at which the Prince and the Lord Lieutenant will be present. A banquet will take place the same evening. Prince Albert Victor will lay the foundation-stone of the Victoria Jubilee Wing of the Dublin Hospital for Incurables on the 29th inst.

The Queen has signified her intention of being present at the Children’s Jubilee Festival, to be held in Hyde Park on the 22nd inst., towards the successful issue of which the *Daily Telegraph* has been chiefly instrumental.

It has been ascertained by the latest calculations at the War Office that the number of London Volunteers who will march past the Queen at Buckingham Palace on July 2 will be about 30,000, formed into six brigades, exclusive of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers and the Honourable Artillery Company of London.

The arrangements made at the War Office for the largest assembly of troops which has been witnessed in this country during her Majesty’s reign, are now matured, and an official list of the troops that will be present at Aldershot, in the Long Valley, on the 9th prox., has been issued to commanders and other officers concerned. The review will be held in the presence of her Majesty, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, and other members of the Royal family, besides the numerous Royal and distinguished visitors who are coming to England to take part in the celebration of her Majesty’s Jubilee. The Volunteers will make a good show, seventy-two regiments having received permission to attend.

The collections for the Women’s Jubilee Offering have now reached a total of about £60,000, from about 2,000,000 contributors, and many large sums reach the secretary daily. From Ireland some £3500 will come, made up by 150,000 contributors.

Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, the Queen’s printers, have issued in pamphlet form, with illuminated covers, the authorised form of thanksgiving and prayer upon the completion of the fifty years of her Majesty’s reign, to be used in the churches and chapels of England and Wales from the 21st to the 28th inst., both inclusive.

On the 21st inst., high mass and a “Te Deum” of thanksgiving for her Majesty’s Jubilee will be performed in all the Catholic churches of England.

The first of the many festivities which are to be held during the next few weeks in celebration of the Jubilee took place last Saturday evening, when the Incorporated Law Society, together with a number of distinguished guests, dined together in the central hall of the Royal Courts of Justice. A similar dinner was given on Monday night to about the same number of guests, for whom accommodation could not be found on Saturday. On Tuesday evening the members of the society held a ball in their hall in Chancery-lane; and during the week visited some of the principal metropolitan theatres, seats in which had been reserved for them: the whole series of entertainments having been arranged in commemoration of her Majesty’s Jubilee.

The treasurer and benchers of the Honourable Society of Gray’s Inn entertained the officers and employés of the society at a Jubilee dinner in Gray’s Inn Hall on Monday, when the health of her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Arrangements are far advanced for having on the night of the Jubilee festival a simultaneous display of bonfires on all the highest hills in the southern counties. Some of these, including the beacons on Shooter’s-hill, Wrotham, and Knockholt, in Kent, and Box-hill and Leith-hill in Surrey, will be visible from the higher ground about London, and a chain of fires will extend through Sussex, Hampshire, and Dorset. The old beacons in the north of Yorkshire are to be lighted on June 21, to act as answering beacons to those which will be lighted on the hills of West Yorkshire.

Lord Brassey, who was member for Hastings for eighteen years, has presented to the town as a Jubilee gift the Brassey Institute and Reference Library, a splendid building erected a few years ago at the cost of many thousand pounds. Since the building has been opened it has been the meeting place of most of the religious and philanthropic societies, and the local school of art has been located there. Lord Brassey has also subscribed £550 to the Hastings Jubilee fund.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Dr. Westland Marston in his own graceful words, and in his own tasteful manner, has told us how much he is indebted to Mr. Henry Irving for the testimonial benefit presented to him on the occasion of the revival of "Werner." The manager of the Lyceum does not do things by halves, and though, on that memorable afternoon, the prices were high, it cannot be said that on such an exceptional occasion they were in any way excessive. The playgoer who has not seen Macready, and has not very accurately followed Phelps, will rejoice that "Werner" has been revived. We like to see with our own eyes what we have so often heard about when the work of the actors of the past is discussed. One thing, at any rate, has been proved, or very nearly proved, by Mr. Frank Marshall, a careful student and a writer of nice taste and judgment, who was very properly selected to revise, rearrange, and rewrite some portions of Lord Byron's text—and that is the possibility of putting new life into the exhausted bodies of old plays. There are hundreds of powerful plays that must sleep on our bookshelves for ever because it is considered a heresy to touch or alter the material that did very well for the playgoers of years ago but is ill-suited to the requirements of our own times. Had Mr. Irving played "Werner" from the acting version that has been handed down to us, the play could have interested very few indeed; as it was, there were no signs of weariness or depression whatever. Without any gross violation of text or reckless alteration of motive, a singularly dull work has been changed into a fairly brisk one. The lesson that Mr. Irving must have learned from the revival is this, that the taste of the public is not at present ripe for any strong experiment in psychological dramatic work. "Werner," if revived for a run, would interest as a theatrical curiosity and little more. It would probably share the fate of "Manfred," and be as little remunerative as the ill-fated "Vanderdecken," which I make bold to state was one of the finest examples of the reflective side of Mr. Irving's art. The time will come eventually when the public taste will not wholly demand action to the exclusion of thought, and will endure a hero who is more a dreamer than a doer. In this direction Mr. Irving has done more than any actor of our time. He has felt his way steadily and cautiously. He has converted many to his new faith. He has made people think in the theatre as well as gaze. He has succeeded with such studies of the human mind as Matthias and Eugene Aram, in spite of all opposition; but he would have a hard fight of it to make Werner as interesting a stage-figure as he makes him a picture. For it must be remembered that the actor, whilst he interprets his author, and does his best for him, cannot wholly correct or put straight the blemishes and inconsistencies for which the author is wholly responsible. It would take too long a time to discuss here the difficulties that arise in the spectator's mind when he studies both Werner and his son Ulric on the stage. But they exist all the same. We hear much of the marvellous acting of old favourites in the various characters of Lord Byron's play. But we cannot test these statements. If the acting on the whole was better than that shown by Mr. Irving as Werner, Mr. George Alexander as Ulric, Mr. Wenman as Gabor, Mr. Glenny as Stralenheim, and Miss Ellen Terry as Josephine, it must have been remarkably good indeed. Certainly in no period of its existence has the play been better dressed or decorated than it was under the artistic care of Mr. Seymour Lucas, A.R.A., and Mr. Hawes Craven, the poetical painter, at the Lyceum. It has not been observed by those who remind us that "Werner" was boldly and boldly taken from a story by Miss Harriet Lee, that this lady herself dramatised her own story before "Werner" was written. But the play was a failure.

It is strange how perversely indifferent the modern manager is as to the value of good acting in the delicate work that takes the form of a one-act play. To cast "The Step-Sister" as it is cast at the Comedy Theatre is to secure its inevitable ruin. Here is a work whose whole value depends upon interpretation. The frame is slight, the embroidery is everything. A pretty blind girl who has inherited a fortune is betrothed to a man to whom she is passionately attached. But on the eve of marriage his heart has gone out to another, and his treachery is discovered before it is too late. The blind girl, with an unnatural and almost impossible sublimity of devotion, excuses the deceit practised on her, joins the treacherous hands, and sinks down submissively at her father's knees praying that she may forget as she has forgiven. The sentiment is no doubt strained beyond the limits conceivable by imagination, but for all that the play was capable of far better work. The blind girl is worthy of an Ellen Terry; the father would not have been disdained by a Robson. But, not to go so far as that, what, may be asked, is the use of a good company, if it is not used for a play of literary merit that begins at eight o'clock in the evening? Miss Marion Terry was at hand for the blind girl; Mr. Pate-man for the father; Mr. Laurence Cantley for the lover. It is difficult to believe that they would have felt themselves aggrieved by playing such parts in such a play—a play that is valueless without good acting. What, we may ask, would have been the value of "Sweethearts" without Mrs. Bancroft; of "La Joie Fait Peur" without Regnier; of "Le Luthier de Crémone" without Coquelin; of "One Touch of Nature" without Webster; of "Grandfather Whitehead" without the elder Farren? The list is endless. But it is not the strangest circumstance in the world that a master of detail and finished work like Mr. Beerbohm Tree, the most Meissonier-like of English actors, should open his picture gallery with a badly-painted daub? The only value of such work—and that a not very dignified one—is to contrast the crude and amateurish art of the first play with the polish and finish of the second. But this was not the plan at the Français in its best days, or at the old Prince of Wales's in its prime. Then, all the members of the company were available for every kind of work. And so it ought to be now, when actors and actresses complain that they have no practice and little opportunity. The public will always go to see a play well acted, even if it only lasts half an hour.

When all the pretty girls in their summer frocks who hurried to the Lyceum last Tuesday to see Ellen Terry in "The Amber Heart" returned home, their eyes sparkling and their imagination quickened, what envy and heart-burning they must have innocently caused! For the favourite actress, the especial friend of her own sex, the graceful lady whose portrait is the treasured thing in most artistic homes, and who is dressed up to by the fantastic school of girlhood, was seen in a play that was obviously designed for her, and her alone. When these garrulous girls got home and told their friends the story of the lovely maiden who was preserved from the pain of love by the possession of an amulet; when they related how, in a moment of wilfulness, she threw her "amber heart" away, and was exposed to every grief and sorrow that the sweetest love can give; when they described the Ellaline of this fanciful poem shaking out her fair hair as the elf-like child, sobbing her heart out as the broken-hearted woman, and resigned to nothingness again as, bathed in a glorious sunset, she sinks to peace and rest amidst the troubadours and poets and minstrels and courtiers of a land of pure fancy and imagination—it would be surprising if the same remark does

not escape from a hundred lips, "Ah! I do so wish I had been there!" For seemingly "The Amber Heart," like "Werner," can never be played again at the Lyceum, at least for this season. There is much work to be got through before the holidays, and unless a deputation of ladies can persuade Miss Ellen Terry to play Ellaline once more for her benefit—a very fitting and proper occasion—it is not likely that anyone will see Mr. Calmour's pretty, fanciful conceit again until after the American trip. Under no circumstances should Miss Terry forget to play "The Amber Heart" in America, where she is so deservedly popular. In no play that I can call to mind has this almost indescribable actress been able to show the plenitude and variety of her gifts. In it there is all the poetic grace of her Hero—a performance, years ago, at the Haymarket, that I have never forgotten—all the intensity of her Olivia, with an added passion that she has exhibited with singular force. We have seen Ellen Terry before, gliding under lilac-trees, reposing in sunlight on gorgeous cushions, clasping her knees, and standing before us a living embodiment of the best bits of pictures by Alma Tadema and Albert Moore. But seldom before—not even as Camma—has she so touched her audience with her acute wail of womanly grief. The close of the second act of "The Amber Heart," with its pain-stricken soliloquy and its hysterical exit, is surely the finest and truest moment yet shown of her art. It has been foreshadowed before, never realised. The great actress has become a woman; and it is only a woman who has known sorrow and understood love who could by her art touch that one particular note of human feeling. As in music, all who listened knew that the instrument was in perfect tune. The accent of sorrow went straight to the heart, and the audience did not require one moment to consider: it was convinced. There is acting of this kind, and good acting, that has in it a hollow ring. The head is speaking, not the heart; the voice is wailing, not the soul. But here the actress touched the hearts of her audience with electric sympathy, and the scene became a triumph. The fine elocution and dignity of style observed in the sad, sage Coranto of Mr. E. S. Willard, was another strong artistic feature of the afternoon. A prettier scene than the one where this sad-faced man tells the maiden the story of the "amber heart," as she lolls among the cushions and plays with her destiny, has seldom been pictured on the Lyceum stage. Mr. Beerbohm-Tree, though unequal as the romantic troubadour, certainly looked well and acted well. We have no lovers on the stage, and he may be forgiven for his want of passion in the love-scene. In minor characters Miss Cissy Grahame and Mr. H. Kemble gave valuable assistance. The play is one to which the modern stage is unaccustomed. It is delicate in form and graceful in diction. It would be easy to pick holes in it and to treat it with coarse ridicule, as was the case when Mr. Gilbert wrote his "Broken Hearts" and the wiseacres discovered the astounding fact that a girl could not fall in love with a scoundrel. The upholders of naturalistic art will probably tell us that amber hearts worn round a maiden's neck cannot keep away love! Startling discovery! But surely the unimaginative playgoer is sufficiently satiated with his "bashing" melodrama and his coarse farcical comedies, his pictures of life extracted from the society novel and the sporting paper; and he might allow us just for once in a way to enjoy the art of a sensitive imaginative actress in a play that verges on the borderland of poetry.

C. S.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Last week's performances (besides that already noticed) consisted of "Lucrezia Borgia" and "Lucia di Lammermoor." In the earlier instance Madame De Cepeda made her first appearance this season in the title-character, a part which she has successfully sustained in previous seasons at this establishment, and in which the lady again manifested high vocal and dramatic merits; Madame Scalchi, as the Page, Maffio Orsini, having repeated an effective performance that has long been familiar to operatic audiences. Signor Gayarré as Gennaro sang with much declamatory power in the impassioned passages; Signor Lorrain, as Don Alfonso, manifested good dramatic instincts, but used the tremolo too much, and his intonation was not always true.

In Saturday's performance of "Lucia" Madame Albani, as the heroine, sang with charm and brilliancy in the earlier situations, and with fine dramatic feeling in the contract scene and that of Lucia's madness, this latter having included an admirable display of facile executive skill in the elaborate bravura passages. Signor Gayarré gave full effect to the music of Edgardo—particularly in the great situation of rage and jealousy in the contract scene—and M. Devoyod, as Enrico, proved himself (as, heretofore, in other characters) an actor and vocalist of exceptional excellence. Signor Beltrano's fine voice told well in the impressive music of Raimondo. Signor Bevigiani conducted with his invariable efficiency.

On Monday "Dinorah" was given again, and on Tuesday "Rigoletto" was repeated; each with the same strong cast as that recently noticed. The production of Rossini's "Tell" is now announced for next Tuesday.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Four weeks after the close of Mr. Mapleson's spring season at the Royal Italian Opera House (on May 7) he began a new series of operatic performances at Her Majesty's Theatre, the building with which (as with that which it replaced after the fire in 1867) Mr. Mapleson was for many years associated. The opening performance, on Saturday, consisted of "Lucia di Lammermoor," in which Mdlle. Jenny Broch made her first appearance here in the title-character. The lady possesses a soprano voice of fairly extensive compass and considerable power, which is generally more effective in demonstrative than in sentimental passages. She improved greatly as the opera progressed, and made her best effects in the contract scene and in the final air of delirium, in each of which she was highly successful. The characters of Edgardo and Enrico were efficiently sustained, respectively, by Signor Caylus and Signor De Anna, subordinate parts having likewise been filled by artists who were recently associated with Mr. Mapleson at Covent-Garden Theatre.

On Tuesday "Faust" was given, with the début of Signor Oxilia in the title-character. He possesses a good tenor voice, best in the higher range, and sings with earnestness. He made a very favourable impression in the delivery of the aria "Salve! dimora" and was well received throughout the opera. Signor Oxilia will doubtless prove a useful addition to the company. Mdlle. Fohstrom, as Margherita, quite sustained the high position she gained during Mr. Mapleson's early season at Covent-Garden Theatre. The lady sang, on Tuesday, with much charm and grace in the earlier scenes, and with genuine fervour and dramatic feeling in the subsequent situations of terror and remorse. As Mephistopheles, Signor Abramoff made his first appearance here, and achieved a decided success. He possesses a fine bass voice, and declaims with energy free from exaggeration, his action being picturesque

without caricature. Another fine performance was that of Signor De Anna as Valentino—admirable alike from a musical and a dramatic point of view. The dying scene in the duel trio was especially powerful. As Seibel, Madame Trebelli made her first stage appearance this season—in a part with which she has long been associated. She gave the music with all her wonted charm, and was enthusiastically welcomed. The rendering of the principal characters just specified was sufficient, alone, to give effect to the general performance, which also included Madame Lablache, as Martha, and Signor De Vascetti, as Wagner. The band and chorus were adequate to the requirements, and the performance was ably conducted by Signor Loghedero.

The prospectus of the new season (issued too late for our last week's notice) includes the names of several artists, besides those mentioned above, who were engaged in Mr. Mapleson's recent season at Covent-Garden Theatre, the present company being indeed almost entirely identical with that of the former occasion. It is contemplated to repeat Bizet's "Leila" ("Les Pêcheurs de Perles"), and Gounod's "Mirella," as produced by Mr. Mapleson in April and May last; Gluck's "Orfeo" and "Armida," Halévy's "La Juive," and other important works being named for probable production. Six performances will be given weekly, after the first week, and the prices of admission are on a reduced scale, similar to that adopted in the recent Covent-Garden performances. Thus, from next Monday (the opening night of Mr. Augustus Harris's season at Drury-Lane Theatre) there will be three Italian opera schemes in action. As London will be exceptionally full during the Jubilee period, it is possible that ample audiences may be found for each of the theatres just referred to.

CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.

The series of performances of operas in English at Drury-Lane Theatre close this (Saturday) evening with "Mignon."

During last week a version of "Il Trovatore" was given, with Miss Amelia Groll as Leonora. The young lady is from America, whence we have had so many excellent vocalists. She had previously appeared (as Marguerite in "Faust") at the Drury-Lane opera, having produced a favourable impression, which was enhanced by the second essay now referred to. Miss Groll has a pleasing stage presence, a voice of agreeable quality; and, apparently, good dramatic instincts—some occasional tendency to exaggeration and to the use of the tremolo, having doubtless been caused by over-anxiety. Her performance was full of promise, which further experience will doubtless fulfil. As Azucena, Mdlle. Tremelli repeated a performance that is favourably remembered in association with past seasons at the Royal Italian Opera; her efforts last week having, apparently, been somewhat impaired by atmospheric influences and the substitution of the English text for the original. In other chief respects, last week's cast was the same as recently, including Signor Runcio as Manrico, and Mr. L. Crotty as the Count. This week's closing performances have consisted of repetitions of operas recently commented on, "Lohengrin" having been especially attractive. The fine rendering of this work, both in its musical efficiency and its stage splendour, has already been noticed by us; and it is matter for regret that it was not produced earlier. It will, no doubt, prove to be a special feature in the forthcoming provincial performances of the company, and in next year's London season, as should be the version of Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro," given recently at Drury-Lane Theatre. A specialty in the season just closed was the production of the new opera "Nordisa," written and composed by Mr. F. Corder, the reception of which was scarcely as favourable in London as at Liverpool, where it was first brought out in January. The general musical efficiency of the performances at Drury-Lane Theatre, and the excellence of the stage arrangements under the skill and care of Mr. Augustus Harris, have been fully equal to the high standard of previous seasons. Tribute is also due to the ability with which Mr. Goossens has conducted the performances on all but the few occasions when Mr. Carl Rosa presided.

Drury-Lane Theatre (as intimated above) will be reopened next Monday evening, when Mr. Augustus Harris will begin a series of thirty-six performances of Italian opera, on a grand scale. We have already given an outline of the engagements and arrangements detailed in the prospectus, and need say no more until after the opening night, for which Verdi's "Aida" is promised.

Madame Adelina Patti made her second appearance this season at the first of the two morning concerts given by Mr. H. E. Abbey at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday. The great prima-donna sang—with her usual success and the customary encores—Verdi's "Caro Nome," Donizetti's "Ardon gl'incensi," and the ballad, "Home, Sweet Home." The concert introduced two new singers—Signor A. Guille (a tenor) and Signor Abramoff (a bass), each of whom made a very successful first appearance. Other artists and an orchestra contributed to the programme, Signor Arditi having been the conductor.

The fifth Richter concert of the present series took place on Monday evening at St. James's Hall. The programme included an important novelty—a symphony by Dr. Hubert H. Parry, the second work of its class produced by this composer. It consists of four principal divisions, in each of which there is some skilful, although somewhat laboured, orchestral writing, the general tone being in the vague style of the German musical romanticism of the day. The other instrumental pieces at Monday's concert had before been heard, as had the vocal music, which consisted of Sach's monologue from the third act of "Die Meistersinger" and the romance "O du mein holder Abendstern," both rendered by Mr. Santley.

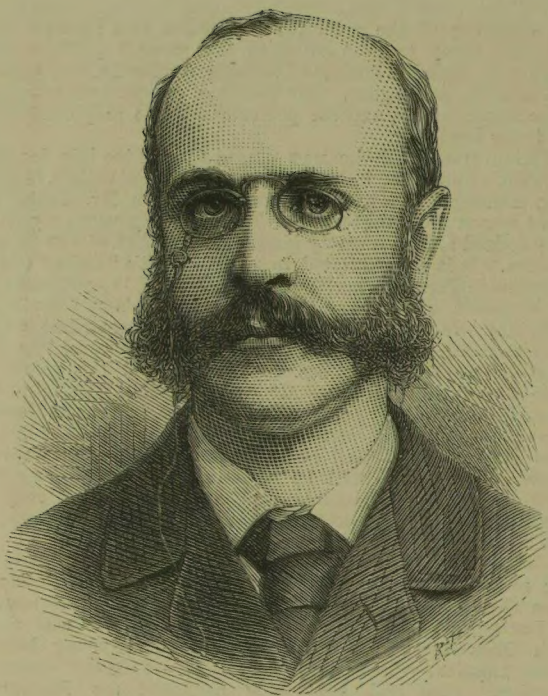
M. De Pachmann gave an interesting pianoforte recital—his only appearance in London this season—at St. James's Hall on Thursday week, when his programme comprised a varied selection of music in the romantic schools, in which styles the pianist especially excels.

M. Saint-Saëns's second pianoforte recital—at St. James's Hall, last Saturday afternoon—included, besides his own skilful performances, those of MM. Taffanel, Gillet, and Turban, who, respectively, on the flute, the oboe, and the clarinet, displayed executive powers of the highest order.

Mr. W. G. Cusins's annual concert took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, and included the co-operation of several eminent artists, vocal and instrumental; his own skilful pianoforte performances, and a recitation by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal having been among the many attractive features of the programme.

Mr. Charles Hallé gave the fourth of his series of chamber music concerts at St. James's Hall yesterday (Friday) afternoon, when his programme included the first performance of a pianoforte quintet by Dr. C. V. Stanford, and other interesting features. At the same time—at Prince's Hall—the first of Mdlle. Kleeberg's two pianoforte recitals took place.

Josef Hofmann, a juvenile pianist—said to be only nine years old—made his first appearance in England at a recital at the Prince's Hall on Thursday afternoon. His performances have recently been enthusiastically received on the Continent. Of his recital we must speak next week.



MR. E. S. HARTLAND,
CHAIRMAN OF LIBRARY COMMITTEE, SWANSEA.

AMERICAN GIFT TO STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

A lofty, spire-like and highly ornamental drinking-fountain, with clock-tower, is now being built in the Rother Market, Stratford-on-Avon, at the cost of Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, an American citizen, who, by this munificent and noble gift to the birthplace of Shakspeare, supplies the inhabitants of the town with what has long been felt to be one of its most pressing needs. It will be a durable and beautiful memorial of the friendly feeling existing between the two nations in this Jubilee year of our Queen.

The base of the tower is square on plan, with the addition of boldly-projecting buttresses placed diagonally at the four corners, terminating with acutely-pointed gables surmounted by a lion bearing the arms of Great Britain alternately with the American eagle associated with the stars and stripes. On the north face is a polished granite basin, having the outline of a large segment of a circle, into which a stream of water is to flow constantly from a bronze spout; on the east and west sides are large troughs, of the same general outline and material, for the use of horses and cattle; and, beneath these, smaller troughs for sheep and dogs. On the south side is a door affording admission to the interior, flanked by two shallow niches, in one of which will be placed a barometer, and in the other a thermometer, both of the best construction. Immediately over the basins and the door are moulded pointed arches, springing from dwarf columns, with carved capitals. The tympanum of each arch is filled by geometric tracery, profusely enriched with carvings of foliage.

In the oblong spaces between the margins of the basins and the opening of the arches are the following inscriptions, cut into the stone:—

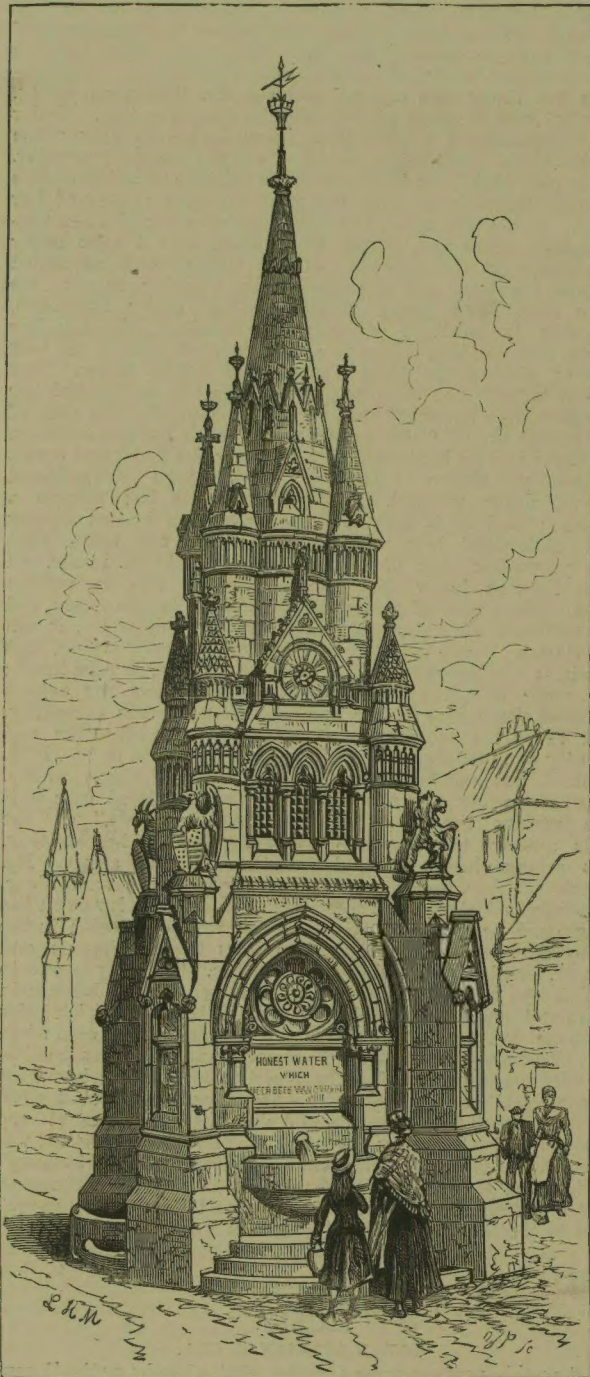
I.
The gift of an American citizen, George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, to the town of Shakspeare, in the Jubilee year of Queen Victoria.

II.
In her days, every man shall eat, in safety
Under his own vine, what he plants; and sing
The merry songs of peace to all his neighbours.
God shall be truly known: and those about her
From her shall read the perfect ways of honour,
And by those claim their greatness, not by blood.
Henry VIII., Act V., Scene 4.

III.
Honest water, which ne'er left man I' the mire.
Timon of Athens, Act I., Scene 2.

IV.
Ten thousand honours and blessings on the bard who has gilded the dull
realities of life with innocent illusions.—*Washington Irving's "Stratford-on-Avon."*

The next storey of the tower has on each face a triple arcade with moulded pointed trefoiled arches on slender shafts. The arches are glazed, and light a small chamber, in which the clock is to be placed. At the corners are cylindrical turrets, terminating in conical spirelets in two stages, the surfaces of the cones enriched with scale-like ornament. In the next storey are the four dials of the clock, under crocketed gables, with finials representing "Puck," "Mustard Seed," "Peas Blossom," and "Cobweb." The clock-faces project slightly from a cylindrical tower flanked by four other smaller three-quarter attached turrets of the same plan; from the main central cylinder springs a spire of a slightly concave outline, and the four turrets have similar but much smaller spirelets, all five springing from the same level, and all terminating in lofty gilded vanes. Immediately below the line of springing is a band of panelling formed of narrow trefoiled arches. The central spire has on four opposite sides gabletted spire-lights, and, at about one third of its height, a continuous band of narrow lights to spread the sound of the clock bells. The height from the road to



JUBILEE FOUNTAIN AND CLOCK-TOWER,
GIFT OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN TO STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

the top of the vane is 50 ft. The clock will be illuminated at night.

The materials of which the monument is being constructed are of the most durable kind—Peterhead granite for the base and troughs, and for the superstructure a very hard and durable stone, of a delicate grey colour, from Bolton Wood, in Yorkshire. The architect is Mr. Jethro Cossins, of Warwick-chambers, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

A bazaar will be held at Willis's Rooms on the 27th and 28th inst., in aid of French charities, under the presidency of the Countess de Paris, and Royal and distinguished patronage. Works of art by eminent artists, and articles of all kinds have been generously sent from France for this sale. The opening ceremony will take place at two o'clock. Tickets may be had at Willis's Rooms and Mitchell's Royal Library.



NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY, SWANSEA.



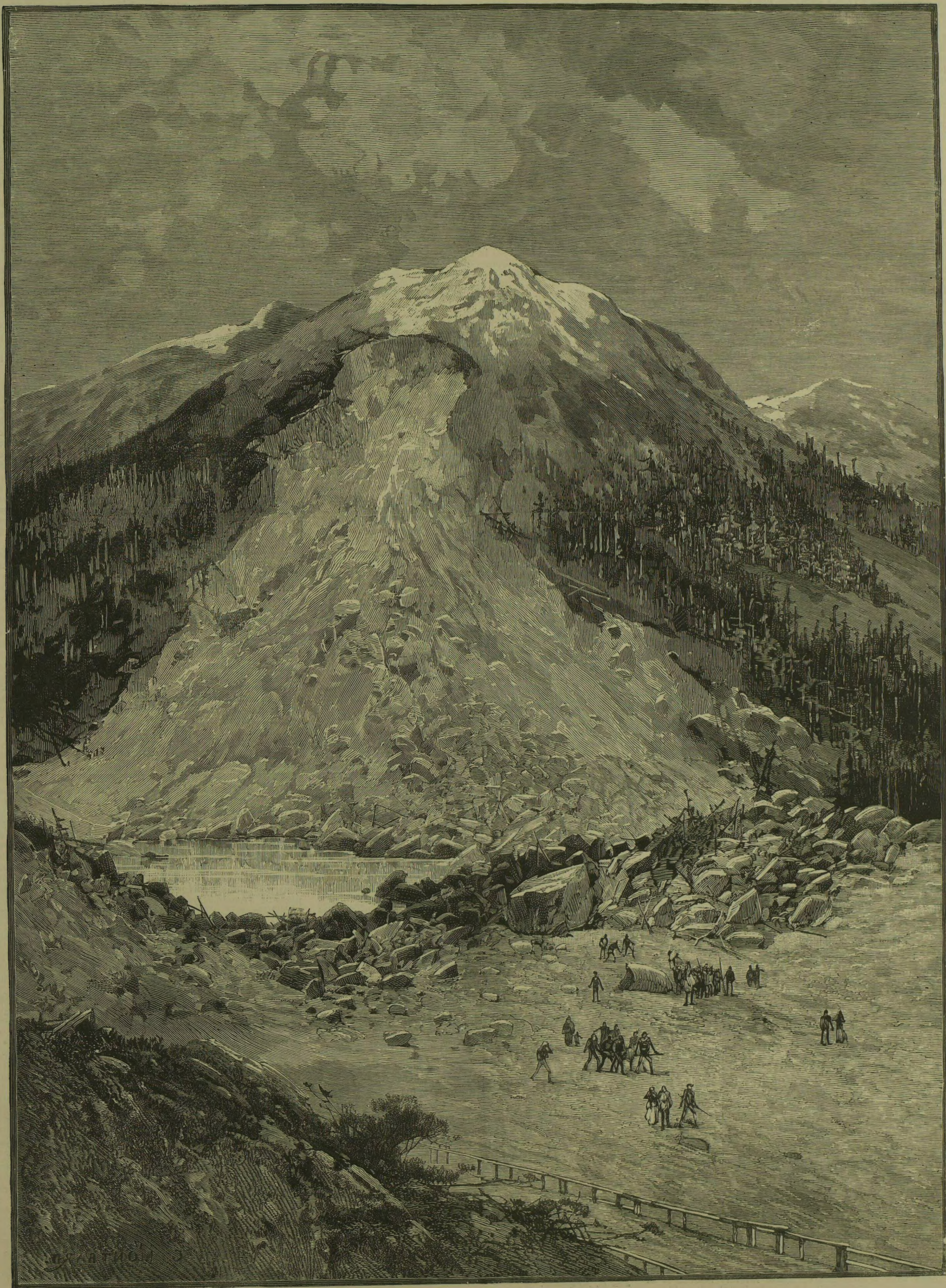
MR. FRANK A. YEO, M.P.,
MAYOR OF SWANSEA.

THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY, SWANSEA.

Mr. Gladstone, on Monday last, opened this new building, which is situated in the Alexandra-road, not far from the busiest part of the town. It has been erected, at a cost of £20,000, from the designs of Mr. Holtom, architect, of Dewsbury. Its style of architecture is Italian Classical; the front elevation is of four storeys, with a tower rising to 100 ft. high in the centre; the back has three storeys, and the interior space is occupied by a lofty circular reading-room. The chairman of the Library Committee of the Municipal Corporation, Mr. Sidney Hartland, and the Mayor of Swansea, Mr. Frank A. Yeo, M.P., who received Mr. Gladstone, were accompanied by Mr. J. C. Woods, the vice-chairman; Mr. John Deffett Francis, honorary curator of the fine-art department (a munificent donor of books and pictures); the Town Clerk, and other public officials. A little daughter of Mr. Hartland presented Mrs. Gladstone with a bouquet of choice orchids. The visitors were taken into the lending library, and a copy of the catalogues of the Deffett Francis collection and one of the charters of Swansea were presented to Mr. Gladstone. The company invited to witness the ceremonies were in the Central Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone were accompanied upon the platform by the Mayor and Mrs. Yeo, Sir Hussey and Lady Vivian, Mr. and Mrs. Hartland, Mr. and Mrs. Woods, and several members of Parliament. The presentation of the freedom of the borough of Swansea was made by the Mayor. Mr. Hartland, as Chairman of the Public Library Committee, read an address which described the institution, especially noticing the valuable collection of drawings and engravings, and stating that the committee were indebted for them (as well as for upwards of seven thousand volumes in the library) to the munificence of their fellow-townsmen, Mr. John Deffett Francis. It was further stated that ample accommodation for schools of science and art, affiliated to South Kensington, had been provided. A gold key was given to Mr. Gladstone; and the right hon. gentleman delivered his speech, and declared the building open. Sir Hussey Vivian, among other speakers, thanked Mr. Deffett Francis for his services to the town. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone and a select number of visitors made a tour of the building. The library contains 31,000 books—namely, lending library, 6580; general reference, 12,094; Deffett Francis collection, 7254; and a moiety of a bequest from Dr. Rowland Williams, 522. There is amongst the old volumes a Bible and prayer-book in Welsh with the date of 1567. The party were conducted through the art schools,

where the male and female pupils were stationed in the fine-art department. Mr. Deffett Francis took the visitors in charge. His collection of over 2000 pictures comprises paintings, engravings, and studies by eminent artists, which are carefully arranged with an educational as well as popular object. On leaving the Free Library Mr. Gladstone went to the Albert Hall, where 500 ladies and gentlemen were entertained by the Mayor.

Before going to perform the opening ceremony, Mr. Gladstone was presented by the Corporation of Swansea with the honorary freedom of the borough and the municipality. A procession left the Townhall, headed by police carrying javelins, to meet the right hon. gentleman. It consisted of the representatives of the various Trade Councils and local Friendly Societies, Free-masons in full regalia, the Harbour Trust employes, burgesses, and visitors, clergymen and ministers of various denominations, and public officials. After the Free Library Committee, a posse of borough constables carried ancient halberds, in advance of the Mayor (Mr. Frank A. Yeo, M.P.), and the Town Clerk, with gold and silver mace bearers.



EARTHSLIP IN THE SCHÄCHENTHAL, CANTON URI, SWITZERLAND.
FROM A SKETCH NEXT DAY BY MR. R. KISSLING.

THE LADIES' COLUMN.

The Women's Jubilee offering to the Queen now amounts to over £50,000, and further subscriptions are fast flowing in. As it was my original suggestion in this column that started the subscription, I naturally feel a sort of personal interest in this great success. Her Majesty has not decided what shall be done with the surplus that will remain after sufficient has been taken from the offering for paying for the statue of the Prince Consort, which is to be erected at Windsor, and which will certainly cost only a few thousands. There are to be three plans for the disposal of the remainder submitted to the Queen by the committee, and from these her Majesty will make a final choice.

There is some talk of proposing that the surplus funds in question shall be given to the Imperial Institute; but it seems to me that it will be most unfortunate and disappointing if this is carried into effect. The offering should be used in some way that will make future generations of women personally grateful for the existence of Queen Victoria—as all women sufficiently clear-sighted to be able to discern the valuable influence which the Monarch's character has had on society, feel in this, her own generation. The most permanently useful and suitable memorial will be an Institute for aiding for all time in the advanced education of women; not merely to give literary teaching, but technical training for home and other duties. A Victoria Institute for Women might have a branch for training servants, who are so often inefficient simply because untaught; and quite separate arrangements for teaching young girls of the middle and upper classes, who will be the future mistresses, Domestic Economy as a Science and as an Art, which would include such subjects as cooking, theoretic and practical; the principles of home sick-nursing, the management of infants, and household hygiene. Classes in other and more distinctly remunerative technical studies could be added; there should be a register of women's employments and of all efforts made for the benefit of the sex; and perhaps a pension scheme for the aged, a convalescent or holiday home in the country for poor gentlewomen (the class most neglected by this form of charity now), and similar works of loving kindness for the weaker members of our sex, might be incorporated with the Institute. If it should please the Queen to adopt such a scheme as this, a committee of ladies could readily enough work out and arrange the details; and would be aided in doing so by the records of the *Lette-Verein*, which carries on a somewhat similar, though more restricted, plan in Germany, under the patronage of the Crown Princess.

What the business capacity of a woman can be has been proved by a lady who is one of the "lions" of this season in town—Mrs. Frank Leslie, of New York. Her late husband emigrated to the United States, and there commenced the publication of an illustrated weekly paper, and of several monthly magazines of different kinds. He died about six years ago, leaving his papers with a heavy debt on them, and the assignees of the creditors actually in possession. Mrs. Leslie, who was thirty years her husband's junior, was then little more than a girl; but she turned to with admirable courage and energy to make a success of the publications which were left to her. First of all she had to establish her rights over them by a series of lawsuits; then she had to borrow money to meet current expenses, without being able to offer any security, which needful cash another woman courageously and trustfully lent her. But she weathered all difficulties, and took the management of the papers in her hands with such business capacity and energy that, in these few years, she has paid off all her husband's debts, and made herself a rich woman. This is creditable to our sex. She still looks quite young, only somewhere about thirty, and is an extremely elegant and thoroughly "feminine" woman. She wears always either white or black; does her brown and abundant hair all at one side of the top of the head, with a high comb in the other side; and in evenings has on a splendid pair of diamond solitaire earrings, each stone as big as a hazel nut, which she earned herself, as she says with a little justifiable pride. But then she adds pathetically, "Ah, all see the triumph, but none know the scars!" At first she lived in a carpetless attic, and barely allowed herself sufficient food. In her husband's lifetime she was a petted fashionable lady, and now again, on the other side of the interim of distress, she is fashionable and wealthy. Few women, indeed, have such a remarkable record.

Dress at Ascot is this year exceptionally good. Pure white embroidered muslins, with the relief of coloured ribbons to suit the complexion of the wearer, are quite in vogue. The round bodices, with waistbelts, suit this material well; but a newer style in several Ascot gowns is the three-cornered waistcoat of coloured silk at the throat, the dress fastening beneath it either straight down, hooking under a few folds or a line or two of good embroidery, or else sloping over to the waist, the muslin in either case hooking on to the silk up to the shoulder at one side. Flots of ribbon to match decorate the skirts. A pretty gown in this simple but effective style had the waistcoat of lemon-coloured moire, with upright collar of moire, covered with one fold of fine lace; the skirt opening, fan-shape, between two pleats at each side of the front, and a trellis-like plait of yellow moire ribbon within the fan, while the slight draperies of the back were held up by a bow of ribbon, from which long streamers hung. A friend of mine has an exquisite effect in one of her Ascot gowns from the use of a long sash of Eastern embroidery to trim a white embroidered muslin dress. The skirt is made of a deep muslin flounce, put on so as to hang in folds all round, but very full at the back. The bodice is made plain, cut upon the hips, and the scarf of gauze, embroidered with pink, pale green, and blue threads in tiny flowers, is folded and put down the front as a plastron, then passes under the basque at each side, and ties in a large bow at the back, whence ends fall down and are edged with fringe. Tussore dresses in the natural biscuit colour are very much in favour, and are made generally with panels, collars, and cuffs of a handsome embroidery in some coloured silk done on the tussore. One thus adorned with rather large, closely-worked squares of alternate pale and dark blue, and then a square of the natural colour intervening, struck me particularly. Soft silks and faille Française are in great favour. A pale heliotrope faille with a panel on the skirt, and the entire front of the bodice below the bust covered with very dark-tinted pinks of velvet invisibly sewn on, looks very stylish. Another striking gown is of grey faille with small brown velvet leaves, each leaf being bound round with grey faille, arranged to form epaulettes, and also a sort of deep collarette, reaching to the bust, front and back; the grey faille skirt lightly lifted by draping at each side to show a little piece of brown velvet underskirt. A darker steel-grey faille Française is made with a short zouave bodice literally smothered in closely-worked steel trimmings, beneath which is a loose blouse of alternate grey and poppy-red stripes, the skirt having a long apron front of the same stripes turned up with a broad band of steel embroidery, and the back being loose draperies of the grey faille Française. Heliotrope and grey are beautifully combined on a dress of soft grey silk, with broad revers of the same, down either side of the bodice, covered with heliotrope crêpe most richly worked in a zigzag pattern

with light grey and heliotrope floss silks; a yet broader revers of similar trimming turning up the grey skirt draperies over an underskirt of box-pleats alternately of heliotrope and grey.

Miss Adelaide Detton, at her first appearance this week at Prince's Hall, wore one of those clinging gowns of soft material first designed by Pilotell for the *Lady's Pictorial*. The style is eminently becoming to graceful and slender figures, such as the little lady in question possesses. A few loose-looking folds pass across from the bust to the waist, and others over the lower part of the figure, the fastening of the gown being quite invisible. Miss Detton's dress in this style was of a soft silk in pale pink.

F. F.-M.

The contract for the erection of the Victoria Law Courts at Birmingham, of which the foundation-stone was laid by the Queen a couple of months ago, has been assigned to Mr. John Bowen, of Birmingham, the sum being £78,869.

Another large war-vessel, the *Immortalité*, was floated at Chatham on Tuesday. She is a twin-screw belted cruiser of steel construction, and was commenced in January, 1886. Her armour belt is 10 in. thick, she is of 5000 tons displacement and of 8500-horse power, and is expected to steam eighteen knots. She will carry twelve breech-loading guns, besides Nordenfeldts and torpedoes. The *Immortalité* is a sister-ship to the *Australia*, *Undaunted*, and others. The ceremony of naming was performed by Mrs. Graham, wife of the Controller of the Royal Navy, who was himself present with Prince Leiningen, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore.

A conversazione was held in the rooms of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours on Monday last, which was numerously attended, the occasion being the exhibition of an excellent and representative collection of drawings by the Members and Associates, for presentation to the Queen as the Society's Jubilee Gift. Noticeable among the drawings by the honorary members were the sketches (rarely to be seen) by the Princess of Wales, Mr. Ruskin, Sir Frederic Burton, and Sir Prescott Hewett; others, we believe, by Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and Mr. Alma Tadema are yet to be added. The presentation will be made at Buckingham Palace on the 22nd inst. by the president, Sir John Gilbert, R.A., Mr. Carl Haag, and the secretary, Mr. Alfred Fripp. The drawings will remain on view for a short time previously at the Gallery, Pall-mall East.

A meeting of the Council of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture was held at the Society of Arts on Tuesday, Lord Ebrington, M.P., in the chair. His Lordship moved that the Council should present a loyal address to the Queen on the occasion of her Jubilee. This was seconded by Lord Jersey, and carried unanimously. A resolution was next passed expressing the strong desire of the Council that the Select Committee on Butter Substitutes should take evidence to prove the injury done to British dairy-farmers by the sale of butterine as butter. The report of the Railway Rates Committee of the Council was next moved by Sir Richard Paget, and adopted. This report strongly condemned the Bill as it now stood, and Sir Richard Paget was unanimously supported when he stated his intention to oppose the Bill strenuously unless it should be greatly amended. Neither on the question of terminals nor on that of undue preference had the legitimate claims of provinces and traders of this country been acceded to. Preferential rates for foreign produce should be at once abolished. A resolution to this effect was carried unanimously.

At the meeting of the Birmingham Town Council on Tuesday the Mayor, Sir Thomas Martineau, made a statement relative to various pictures, sculptures, and other art-works which have been newly presented to the permanent art-gallery by private donors. In addition to Holman Hunt's picture, "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," purchased from Sir Thomas Fairbairn, the most important of these contributions was the large and valuable collection of Indian, Scandinavian, and Portuguese gold and silversmiths' work, Oriental bronzes, enamels, and ivory work, jewellery, arms, armour, and art metal work of various kinds which had been formed and presented to the town by Mr. John Feeney, and which it was intended to distinguish as the "Feeney Collection." The collection embraced altogether 1154 specimens, filling twenty-two large glazed cases. It was very rarely, said Sir Thomas Martineau, that any Mayor had the good fortune to acknowledge such a gift as this, the value of which was greatly enhanced because it was not simply a collection bought in the market by a rich man, but one got together by the collector with a great deal of labour, by the exercise of much knowledge, and by the expenditure of much research and time. Alderman Kenrick, M.P., chairman of the Art-Gallery Committee, said that they had had some noble gifts since the museum was first opened, but the most important they had yet received was this collection of Mr. Feeney's, which contained examples of nearly every kind of artistic work valuable to the art and metal industries of Birmingham. A cordial vote of thanks to the donor was passed unanimously.

JUBILEE NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE Proprietors of the "Illustrated London News" have obtained her Majesty's gracious permission to reproduce Angeli's famous full-length State Portrait of the Queen, painted last year, and now at Buckingham Palace. This beautiful picture will be presented with the JUBILEE NUMBER of the "Illustrated London News," to be published on June 13. The Jubilee Memorial will include a carefully-written

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BY G. BARNETT SMITH,

AND

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CHIEF EVENTS IN HER MAJESTY'S REIGN AND LIFE.

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This Holiday Number, consisting of Two Sheets and a Half and Two Coloured Pictures, is inclosed in a Handsome Wrapper. Price One Shilling. By Inland Parcel Post, Threepence extra.

EARTHSIP IN SWITZERLAND.

On Whit Sunday, the 29th ult., at half-past three in the afternoon, a serious disaster took place on the northern side of the Spitz, a mountain 7900 ft. high, overlooking the Schächen-thal, a few miles east of Altorf, Canton Uri. The exact spot is between the hamlets of Spiringen and Unter-Schächen. A huge mass of rocks detached itself from the face of the mountain and slipped down, filling the bed of the river, and partly rolling up the other bank to a height of over 300 ft. Fortunately, there were no houses on the side of the river where the slip occurred; so only two huts were destroyed and six lives lost—two men and four women. Our correspondent saw stones of more than thirty tons' weight projected horizontally, and come down with a terrible noise. "The aspect of the place is completely changed by this catastrophe. It is not possible," he writes, "to calculate the mass of material which has slipped, as the whole face of the mountain seems alive at present, smaller slips happening at intervals of a few minutes; but it is certain that in extent this landslip can only be compared to those of Goldau, in 1806, and Elm, in 1881." Within our remembrance, however, there have been falls of earth and rock on the Italian side of the Alps, notably in September, 1857, at Arnaz, in the Val d'Aosta, Piedmont, equal to those in Switzerland. In such instances, the suddenness with which the mountain side is swept by an avalanche of earth and stones, which no force can withstand, is terrible. Not only are the houses and their inhabitants destroyed, but the cultivated fields are for ever rendered useless by the layer of broken rock which covers them; and the bursting of the imprisoned streams may at any moment add further to the havoc. In this case, in the Schächen-thal, the fallen earth and rock have covered an area of two square kilometres. Entire herds of cattle have disappeared. A lake, with twenty-five feet of water, has been formed; and the clouds of dust caused by the falling stones have made a deposit upon the meadows for miles. Fears are still entertained that yet more serious damage may be expected.

The illustration is from a sketch by Mr. R. Kissling, sculptor, taken at ten o'clock in the morning of the 30th, the day after the occurrence. This was forwarded to us by Mr. H. Angst, the British Consul at Zurich, who witnessed the landslip in the Schächen-thal.

THE ART MAGAZINES FOR JUNE.

The *Art Journal* publishes a grand Jubilee Number, commemorating not only the anniversary of the accession of her Majesty to the throne, but also the publication of its fiftieth volume. The art-history of the present reign offers ample material for a retrospect of this kind, and the *Art Journal* has been quick to seize it. The article entitled "Victorian Fine Art" is particularly interesting, illustrated as it is by engravings from the works of the best-known Victorian painters. Over what a wide range of art the era stretches we have only to glance at these illustrations to see—from Turner, Etty, and Stanfield, to Burne-Jones, Orchardson, Millais, and Watts. The paper on Sculpture, also, carries us back to the days of Westmacott and Chantrey, and gives, among others, an engraving of the "Icarus" of the youngest sculptor Associate of the Royal Academy, Mr. A. Gilbert; and that on Architecture, containing sketches of Sir Charles Barry's Houses of Parliament and Mr. Street's New Law Courts, shows us that in that department, at least, of the Fine Arts we have much to be proud of in the work of the reign. The lesser arts are well represented in an interesting article on "Applied Design," with examples of beautiful designs for pottery, glass-painting, furniture, book-binding, ironwork, tapestry, wall-paper, &c.; in fact, the whole of this Jubilee Number impresses us with the great and beneficial change which has overtaken Art in all its branches during the last fifty years. The frontispiece to this number is a beautiful etching by Mr. E. Slocombe, of a portrait of her Majesty in the Imperial crown, necklace, and earrings. She wears the splendid historical lace only worn on State occasions, and the Ribbon of the Order of the Garter, and the Order of the Star of India.

The *Magazine of Art* for June opens with a description of many-towered Verona, the near neighbour of beautiful Venice, the birthplace of Paul Veronese, and the scene of many of Shakespeare's plays. Although so situated that in modern times, as also in the old days, it has been the constant theatre of war, Verona still contains relics of the Roman age, of Gallienus, of Theodoric, and of Charlemagne; and in the quiet streets and courts are to be found exquisite examples of Gothic architecture. It is strange to turn from this region of Art and Romance to the concluding paper of this magazine, and follow Mr. Grant Allen on a tour through far different scenes: from London, through the suburbs, to Dorking, passing Croydon, Sutton, Ewell, Epsom, Leatherhead, and Juniper Hall, the famous historical house inhabited for a time by a party of French émigrés, among whom were Madame De Staël and Talleyrand. Three beautiful specimens of engravings of pictures by Angelica Kauffman illustrate an article on her work and her engravers, of whom Ryland, Burke, and Bartolozzi are the most celebrated. Angelica Kauffman was the first woman to attain eminence in historical painting and portraiture, and her art, being exactly in accordance with the taste of the day in which she lived, became extremely popular, and her pictures were eagerly sought by the engravers. The Year's Art is illustrated by Sir James Linton's picture, in the Royal Institute, of his so much admired tableau at the Painters' Costume Ball, in 1885: by Mr. MacWhirter's picture of "Edinburgh from the Salisbury Crags," and by the Hon. John Collier's "An Incantation," in the Royal Academy. Besides the ordinary monthly number of the *Magazine of Art*, Messrs. Cassell publish an extra Jubilee Number, entitled "The Queen's Pictures," illustrating the chief events of her Majesty's life. Opposite the title-page is a beautiful reproduction of the picture by Sir George Hayter, R.A., of the Queen in her coronation robes. Together with engravings of many of the portraits taken of her Majesty, from her youth upwards, are pictures painted by celebrated artists to commemorate some of the important events of her life. There is Sir George Hayter's picture of "The Coronation," the same painter's picture of "The Queen's Marriage with Prince Albert," and Sir David Wilkie's painting of "The Queen's First Council." Then we have the "Christening of the Princess Royal," by C. R. Leslie, R.A., and the same Princess's marriage, by John Phillip, R.A.; the "Marriage of the Princess Alice," and that of the Prince of Wales, and, finally, the "Wedding of the Queen's youngest daughter, the Princess Beatrice, at Whippingham Parish Church," by Mr. Caton Woodville. This record of the prosperity and happiness of her Majesty's life will, we are sure, be welcomed with pleasure and interest by all those who celebrate the Queen's Jubilee.

Mr. Thomas Skinner, of the Royal Exchange-buildings, has issued his forty-fourth half-yearly number of his useful little volume, "The London Banks and Kindred Companies and Firms." It includes a list of provincial, colonial, and foreign banks having London agents, and of partners in the private banks of the United Kingdom.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Tuesday, June 7.

The new Rouvier Ministry is getting along as well as can be expected, considering the preconcerted hostility of the extreme Radical groups; and now the Chamber is deep in the discussion of the new Army Bill, which promises to occupy the deputies for weeks, if not for months to come. There is little to be said in general about this Bill, which is one of details. The main prescription is universal and obligatory military service due by all citizens for three years, even by those who are preparing for the priesthood and the liberal professions, of whom the latter have hitherto been allowed to take advantage of the system of one year of volunteer service.

The rain condescended to hold off while the Grand Prix was being run last Sunday, and so there was a vast crowd at Long-champs and a considerable display of toilets and luxury. M. Paul Aumont's Ténébreuse won the race in 3 min. 34 sec. Nine French horses and two English started. Ténébreuse won by two lengths; The Baron being second, and Krakatoa third. The English crack, Merry Hampton, headed the losers, and the French crack, Monarque, was nowhere, owing to limping and swollen legs, which will, doubtless, put an end to his public career. The amount of the Grand Prix this year was 148,275f. for the first horse, 10,000f. for the second, and 5000f. for the third. The gate-money amounted to 280,000f., and the total of the betting at the different "Paris mutuels," to 1,271,845f. This is the first Grand Prix at which the new system of "totalisateurs" has been employed, and the only complaint was that there were not enough betting stands.

The usual fêtes and rejoicings which constitute the attractions of Paris during the Grand Prix week have been terribly marred this year by the inclement weather, which is causing great loss of money to the innumerable people who live by out-door industry. At last, however, the warm weather seems to be coming; winter overcoats are no longer necessary, and it is almost safe to dine in the Champs Elysées, and to spend the evening at an open-air concert. Unfortunately, the season is already irremediably compromised, for the Grand Prix is the first signal for the exodus of people of fashion and leisure, and Parisians will soon be everywhere except at Paris.

The most alarming reports are current concerning the immensity of the catastrophe of the Opéra Comique. It is said that the truth has been concealed; that the real number of corpses found has not been published, and that the total of victims is at least 400. Colonel Couston, chief of the fire-brigade, gave long explanations about the disaster before the Municipal Council yesterday, and began his report with these words: "Most of the theatres of Paris are so dangerous that I have constantly refused to take my family to them." The rest of Colonel Couston's speech simply astounded the hearers by its frank pessimism, and when the Council asked the Prefect of Police why protective measures were not taken and why managers were allowed to neglect the rules, the Prefect asked that his reply might be adjourned until the judicial inquiry now in progress was finished. A Commission has been examining the different theatres and ordering very radical improvements, with a view to increasing the security of the spectators. The theatres more especially to be rearranged are the Théâtre Français, the Palais Royal, the Folies Dramatiques, the Variétés, the Gymnase, and the Bouffes. Next season it will perhaps be a little less dangerous to pass an evening in a Parisian theatre. The subscriptions for the so-called "victims of the Opéra Comique" already amount to about £40,000; and the question now arises, What is to be done with the money? for only a few poor victims have been discovered. Evidently, the families of spectators who paid five or six napoleons for a box cannot accept public relief.

Several members of the English colony in Paris met at dinner last Thursday, at the Hôtel Continental, in honour of the Queen's Jubilee, the chairman being Mr. Edward Blount. The dinner was followed by a ball, at which a good many French people were present.

The literary executors of Victor Hugo have published a new posthumous volume, called "Choses Vues" (1 vol. Calmann Lévy), being notes taken day by day by Victor Hugo in the days of Louis Philippe. The book is not of fascinating interest.

Carrier-Belleuse, director of the artistic department of the national porcelain manufactory at Sèvres, died last week, at the age of sixty-three. Carrier-Belleuse was the master of Delaplanche, Falguière and Rodin, and himself a decorative sculptor of singular fertility of imagination. During his ten years' direction at Sèvres he created more than five hundred new models for the manufactory. Carrier-Belleuse was a pupil of David d'Angers.

T. C.

The Emperor of Germany inaugurated on the 3rd inst. an enterprise of great moment for the maritime future of the German Empire. He laid at Holtenau the foundation-stone for one of the entrance-locks of the ship-canal which is to be constructed by the German Government on German soil for the purpose of connecting the Baltic with the North Sea.—The Emperor has been confined to his room with a cold, which he caught at Kiel.—The Crown Prince of Germany has now, we are glad to learn, almost entirely got rid of the inflammation in his throat. Dr. Morel Mackenzie has reached Berlin to make a further examination of the condition of his throat and to operate, if necessary. The Crown Prince went to Berlin on Tuesday, and paid a visit to the Emperor.

The flower fête organised by Princess Metternich in the Prater at Vienna, last Saturday, for charitable purposes proved a great success. Over 3000 carriages, beautifully decorated with fresh flowers, took part in the corso. Thousands of persons were present at the battle of flowers, which was most animated. In the evening popular fêtes, illuminations, and concerts by the military bands took place in the Prater.—The new Papal Nuncio, Monsignor Galimberti, was consecrated as Archbishop on Sunday morning in St. Stephen's Cathedral by Cardinal Ganglbauer. The ceremony was attended by several distinguished representatives of the Diplomatic Corps, by the Austrian Ministers, and by numerous other dignitaries of the State and Church. The floods in Hungary are increasing in volume, and the Royal Commissioner on the spot has applied for reinforcements.

Mr. William A. Wheeler, who was Vice-President of the United States when Mr. Hayes was President, died on the 3rd inst. at Malone, New York, aged sixty-eight.—Several earthquake-shocks have occurred in northern California and western Nevada.

The Legislative Council of Natal was opened on the 2nd inst. by Sir Arthur Havelock, the Governor, who, in his speech on the occasion, stated that the financial condition and prospects of the colony were of an encouraging character. His Excellency announced that a Bill would be introduced for amending the native administration, and that the Government would ask for the funds required for carrying out the scheme for the defence of Durban. The Governor further stated that the extension of the railway system beyond the Free State border had been virtually arranged, and that negotiations were proceeding for a convention with the new Republic providing for the free transit of goods.

The Bengal Military Budget amounts to 794 lakhs of rupees, and provides for an army of 129,987 men, being an increase of 12,410 over that of the previous year.

The Victorian Parliament was opened on Tuesday by the Governor, Sir Henry Loch, who, in his speech on the occasion, after referring to the Queen's Jubilee, alluded to the labours of the recent Colonial Conference in London, and said that the defences of the colony would shortly be such as to defy insult or attack on the part of any foreign Power. He had reason to believe that the firmness displayed by the Colonial delegates in regard to the New Hebrides controversy would have great weight with the Imperial Government in the settlement of the question. Sir Henry Loch then announced that the Commission for the Melbourne Centennial Exhibition had been appointed. The Governor next referred to the mail contracts with the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Steamship Companies, and dwelt upon the advantages derived from the new arrangement as regarded frequency and speed, as well as the reduction of cost. The parcel post for Victoria which had been established was heartily welcomed by the colony. His Excellency, after expressing regret at the recent fatal railway collision near Windsor on the Brighton line, concluded by announcing the introduction of various Bills, including a measure for the protection of women, a Bill dealing with forestry, Bills relating to local Government, and to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and measures amending the Factories and the Shop Licensing Acts.

Mr. H. H. Hayter, the Victorian Government statist, has prepared the following return of the "apparent" population of each of the Australasian colonies at the end of 1886. The totals are as follows:—Victoria, 1,033,052; New South Wales, 1,000,762; Queensland, 343,768; South Australia, 312,439; Western Australia, 40,084; Tasmania, 137,211; New Zealand, 589,336. Grand total, 3,486,682.

DE KAAP GOLD-FIELDS, TRANSVAAL.



MR. ALFRED WOODHOUSE,
Consulting Engineer of the Transvaal Prospecting Company.

In our publication of the 14th ult., and previously on Jan. 22, some accounts were given of the new gold-fields, lying in an area of about thirty miles square, intersected by the De Kaap river, and of the Mount Sheba range of hills, which appear to be the richest in auriferous quartz yet worked in the Transvaal. "Bray's Golden Quarry," the "Nil Desperandum," "Thomas's Reef," the "Oriental," the "Kimberley," and other valuable mines, owned by fortunate companies, with the young town of Barberton, which sends us its local newspaper, have had their existence made known to our readers. It will be remembered that these gold-fields are situated within the independent Dutch Republic of the Transvaal, eleven hundred miles from Capetown. They can be reached through the province of West Griqualand, the "Diamond-Fields," the capital of which—also named Kimberley—is now connected by railway with Capetown, 647 miles distant. But the quickest and easiest route is from the port of Durban, Natal, by railway to Ladysmith, and thence by Messrs. Welch's post-cart, or by ox-waggon, 280 miles of bad road, to Barberton, a journey described by Mr. Alfred Woodhouse, consulting engineer of the Transvaal Prospecting Company, in a narrative which has been handed to us. There will be a much shorter route from Delagoa Bay, only 160 miles; but it is little used at present, except during three months of the year, as the swamps around Delagoa Bay are very unhealthy, and the mountain range is difficult to cross. It is only since 1884 that these gold-fields have begun to attract a rapidly-increasing population from all the colonies and provinces of South Africa, though Moodie's ground, south-west of Barberton, had been worked somewhat earlier by the pioneers of local discovery. The existence of gold in other parts of the Transvaal has been known above twenty years, but the first attempts to get it in the Lydenburg district were not very successful. The extraordinary depth and richness of the quartz lodes on the Sheba hills—of which we have already given a description—are now exciting much attention; and we receive glowing accounts of the profits and prospects of different companies. On the other hand, the expenses, of carriage especially, seem to be very heavy, and much capital is required. With reference to the scene on Mount Sheba, we will again quote a sentence that cannot fail to strike the imagination. "Here is an immense cutting on the side of a hill, above 40 ft. in height, 100 ft. in length, and nearly 50 ft. wide, from which quartz has been quarried out, any piece of which, though showing no visible gold, will yield a wonderful streak of fine gold on being pounded by the stampers in the crushing-mill!" This is a picture tempting enough to the *auri sacra fames*; and hereabouts should be the Cave of Mammon, which Mr. Rider Haggard may possibly lead his readers to explore in one of his subterranean romances.

Our other Illustration represents "Joe's Luck," a mine recently proved and opened. Mr. Alfred Woodhouse, its consulting engineer, who is well known in the gold-fields of the De Kaap, was entertained at a farewell dinner by the directors of the Transvaal Prospecting Company and other gentlemen interested in South Africa, and has now returned to the scene of his labours. His portrait is from a photograph by M. Walery, of Regent-street.

Dr. Henry Fitzgibbon, brother of Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, was elected vice-president of the Irish College of Surgeons on Monday, and will accordingly become president next year.

Through the munificence of Mr. David Pugh, M.P., the parish church of Llandilo has been presented with a new clock, specially made by Mr. J. W. Benson, of Ludgate-hill, as a permanent memorial of the Jubilee. The clock is of superior construction, no cast-iron being used for the wheels, which are of gun-metal throughout. Time is shown on three copper dials 7 ft. 6 in. in diameter, the hours are struck on a bell of 9 cwt. by improved rack-repeating work, and the four quarters are chimed on two smaller bells.

OBITUARY.

SIR R. N. C. HAMILTON, BART.

Sir Robert North Collie Hamilton, K.C.B., sixth Baronet, of Silverton Hill, J.P. and D.L. for Warwickshire, and High Sheriff of that county in 1866, died on the 31st ult. He was born April 7, 1802, the eldest son of Sir Frederic Hamilton, fifth Baronet, and succeeded to the title at death of his father, Aug. 14, 1853. He was in the Indian Civil Service, in which he held several important offices. In 1859 he was appointed a Member of the Supreme Council, and from 1852 to 1860 was Agent in Central India to the Governor-General. For services during the Mutiny he received the thanks of Parliament, as well as a medal and clasp. Returning home, he settled at Avon Cliff, Stratford-on-Avon, and twice contested, unsuccessfully, the county of Warwick in the Liberal interest. Sir Robert married, Oct. 6, 1831, Constantia, third daughter of General Sir George Anson, G.C.B., and by her (who died Nov. 28, 1842) had two sons and three daughters. The eldest son, now Sir Frederic Harding Anson Hamilton, Major late 60th Royal Rifles, was born Sept. 24, 1836, and married, Sept. 28, 1865, Minnie, daughter of Mr. T. Willan, by whom he has issue. The Hamiltons of Silverton Hill are a branch of the great Scottish House of Hamilton of Cadzow.

PROFESSOR BAYNES.

Thomas Spencer Baynes, LL.D., Professor of Logic, Rhetoric, and Metaphysics in the University of St. Andrews, the distinguished logician, died on the 30th ult. He was born, in 1823, at Wellington, Somerset, educated at Bath and Bristol and at Edinburgh University, where, from 1851 to 1855, he acted as Assistant to Sir William Hamilton. His first work, which has gone through several editions, was a translation of the "Port Royal Logic." In 1857 he settled in London, and was given the assistant editorship of the *Daily News*, which he held until 1864. His contributions to the *Athenæum*, the *Edinburgh Review*, the *Saturday Review*, and *Fraser's Magazine* were much esteemed; but his great work was the ninth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, of which he was the principal editor.

MAJOR-GENERAL LINDSAY.

Major-General Alexander Hadden Lindsay, C.B., late Royal Artillery, died on the 27th ult., at Riverstone, Banbury, aged fifty-six. He was son of the late Colonel Martin Lindsay, 78th Highlanders, was educated at Addiscombe, entered the Bengal Artillery in 1849, and attained the rank of Major-General in 1880. His services were in India, during the Mutiny, in which he was twice wounded, and under General Sir F. Roberts in the Koorun Valley, when he commanded the Royal Artillery at the capture of the Peiwar Kotal in 1879. He was made C.B. in 1880.

MAJOR ROLLA ROUSE.

Major Rolla Rouse, of Fern Hill, Melton, Suffolk, J.P. and D.L., Lord of the Manor of Woodbridge, died on the 2nd inst. He was born Sept. 19, 1805, the eldest son of the late Mr. William Rouse, of Hasketon, and was called to the Bar in 1839. This respected gentleman entered, with indefatigable zeal and energy, on the Volunteer movement from its very first organisation. He founded the 1st Surrey Corps, and was afterwards Major of the Woodbridge Volunteers. He also took an active part in county affairs, and served constantly on the Grand Jury. He married, in 1830, Elizabeth Jane, daughter of the Rev. Philip Meadows, of Wimesham Hall, Rector of Great Bealings, and leaves five sons, the eldest of whom, the Rev. Rolla Charles Meadows Rouse, M.A., is Rector of Woodbridge.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL ADAMS.

Commissary-General George Adams, C.B., died on the 27th ult., at 47, Queen's-gate, Lancaster-gate, aged eighty-nine. He was present at the surrender of Naples in 1815; was Crown Arbitrator on the Rideau and Ottawa Canals, 1835-46, for which he received the thanks of the Lords of the Treasury and the Executive Council, approved of by Lord Aylmer, the Master-General, and the Board of Ordnance. He was Accountant and Financial Secretary of the Board of Public Works, Ireland, 1846-54. During the Russian War he had charge of the Turkish contingent, from its formation, till appointed Commissary-General-in-Chief in the Army of the East. He had the Crimean medal (two clasps), Fourth Class Medjidieh, and Turkish medal. He was created C.B. in 1856. In 1827 he married Mary Colleton Drinkwater, daughter of Mr. George Barclay, of Bowmanstown Castle Estate, Barbados.

We have also to record the deaths of—

General R. A. Baly, late H.M. Bombay Army, on the 21st ult., at Glynn, Crystal Palace Park.

The Rev. George Robert Gildea, M.A., Provost of the Cathedral Church of Tuam, in his eighty-fourth year. He was of an old Milesian family, long seated at Port Royal, in the county of Mayo.

Lady Roberts (Julia Maria), widow of Major-General Sir Henry George Roberts, K.C.B., and daughter of the Rev. Robert Napier Raikes, on the 30th ult., at Hazeldine House, Redmarley d'Abitot, aged seventy-one.

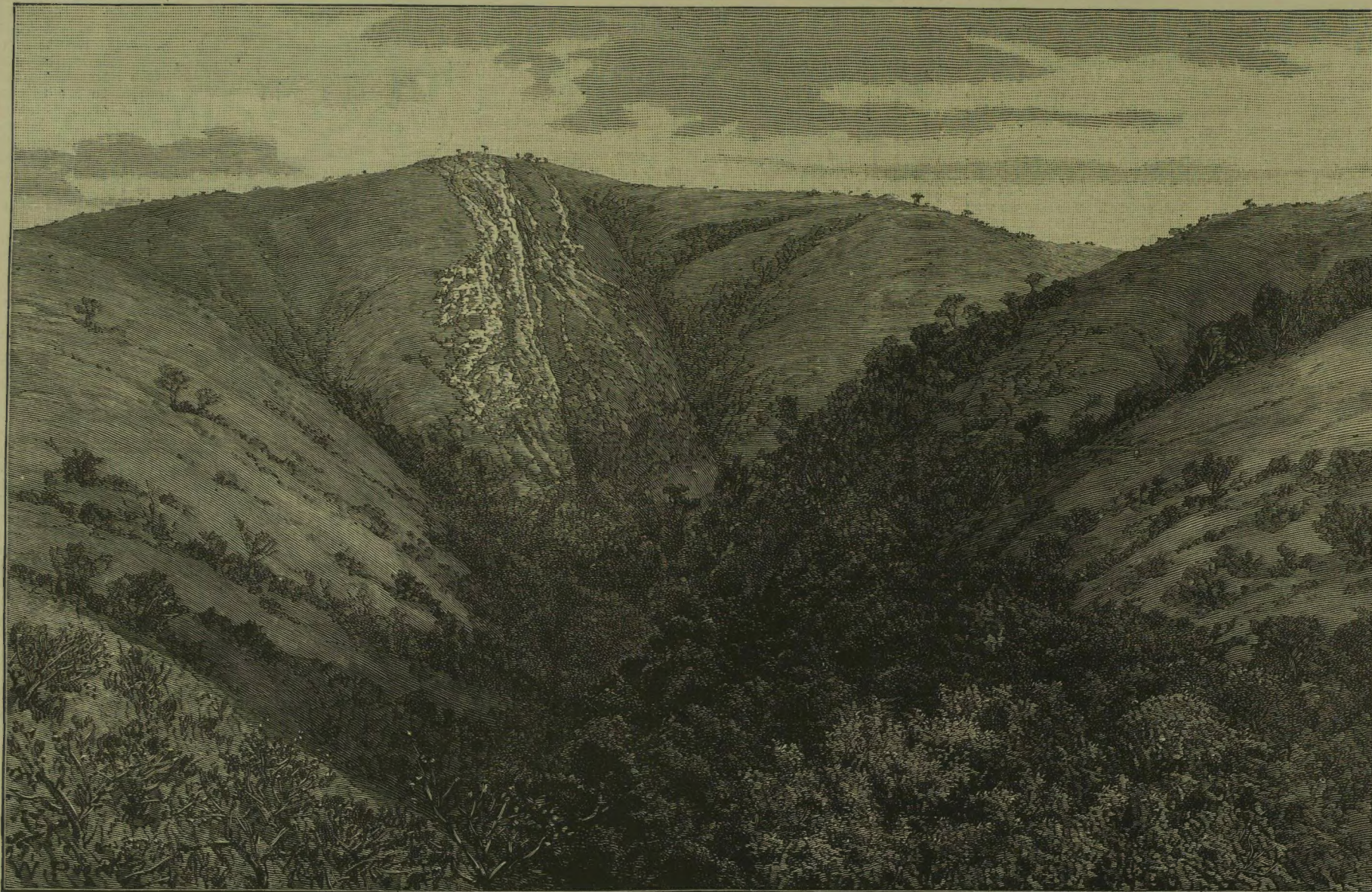
Mr. William T. Bristow Lyons, of Old Park and Brookhill, in the county of Antrim, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff 1866, on the 4th inst., in his seventy-fifth year. He was only son of Mr. William Holmes Lyons, of Old Park, by Anne, his wife, daughter of the Rev. William Bristow, Vicar of Belfast.

Lady Bagge (Frances), widow of Sir William Bagge, first Baronet, of Stradsett Hall, Norfolk, M.P., and daughter of Sir Thomas Preston, Bart., of Beeston St. Lawrence. She was married in 1833, and was left a widow in 1880 with two sons and four daughters. The eldest son, Sir W. Bagge, died in 1881, and the second is the present Sir Alfred Thomas Bagge, Bart.

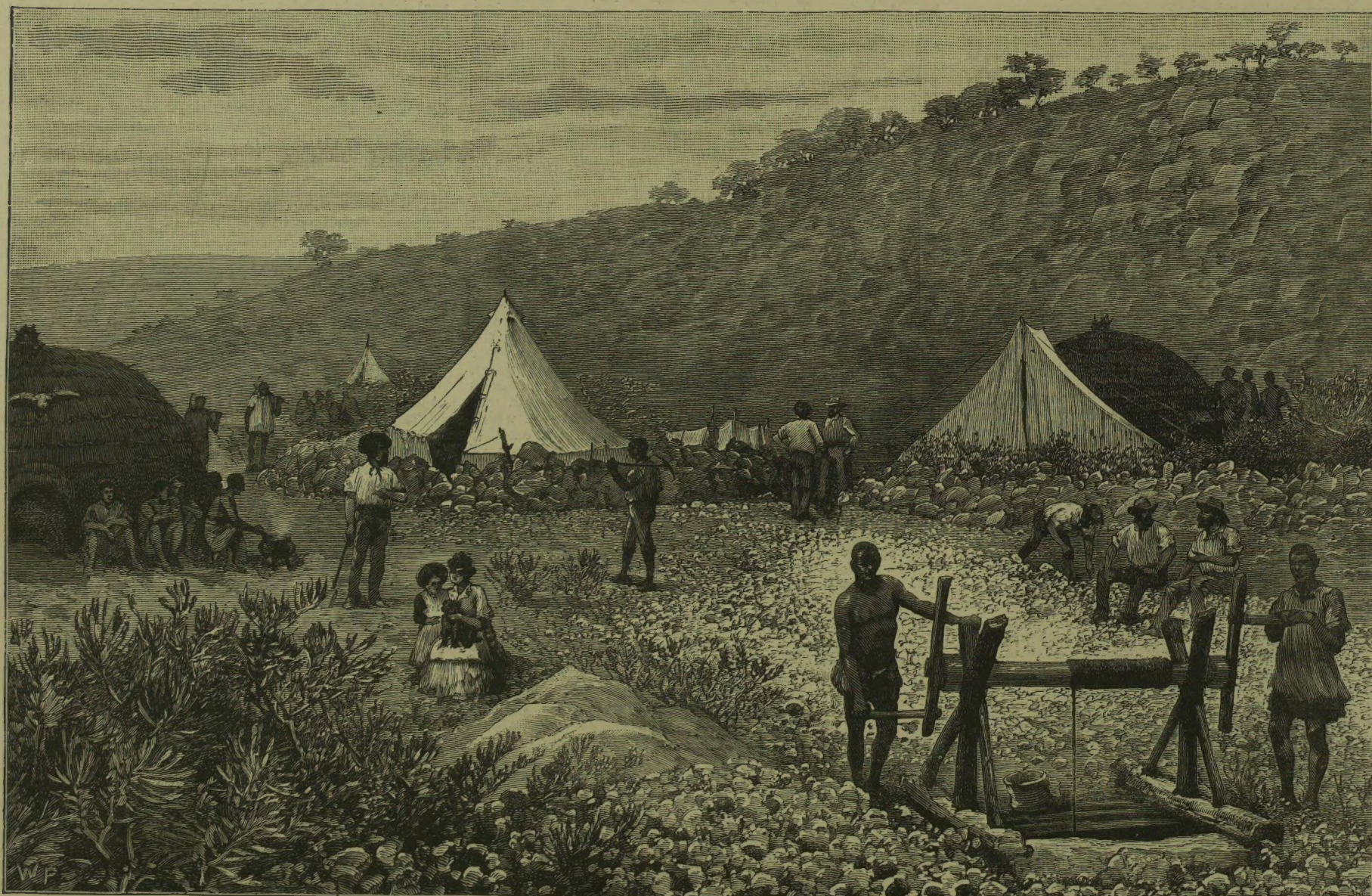
Mr. Arthur Champenowne, M.A., of Dartington Hall, Devon, J.P., on the 22nd ult., aged forty-eight. He was eldest son of the late Mr. Henry Champenowne, of Dartington, and grandson of Mr. Arthur Harington, who assumed the surname and arms of Champenowne, as heir through his mother, Jane Champenowne, of the very ancient Devon family of Champenowne, of Dartington.

The anniversary dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, which has been established for twenty-four years, will take place at Willis's Rooms this (Saturday) afternoon, Mr. F. C. Burnand, editor of *Punch*, occupying the chair. Colonel Mapleson will superintend the musical arrangements.

The annual meeting of the Incorporated Law Society, extending over two days, began on Tuesday at the Freemasons' Tavern. The president, Mr. H. W. Parker, was in the chair. There were between 400 and 500 members present, from all parts of the country.

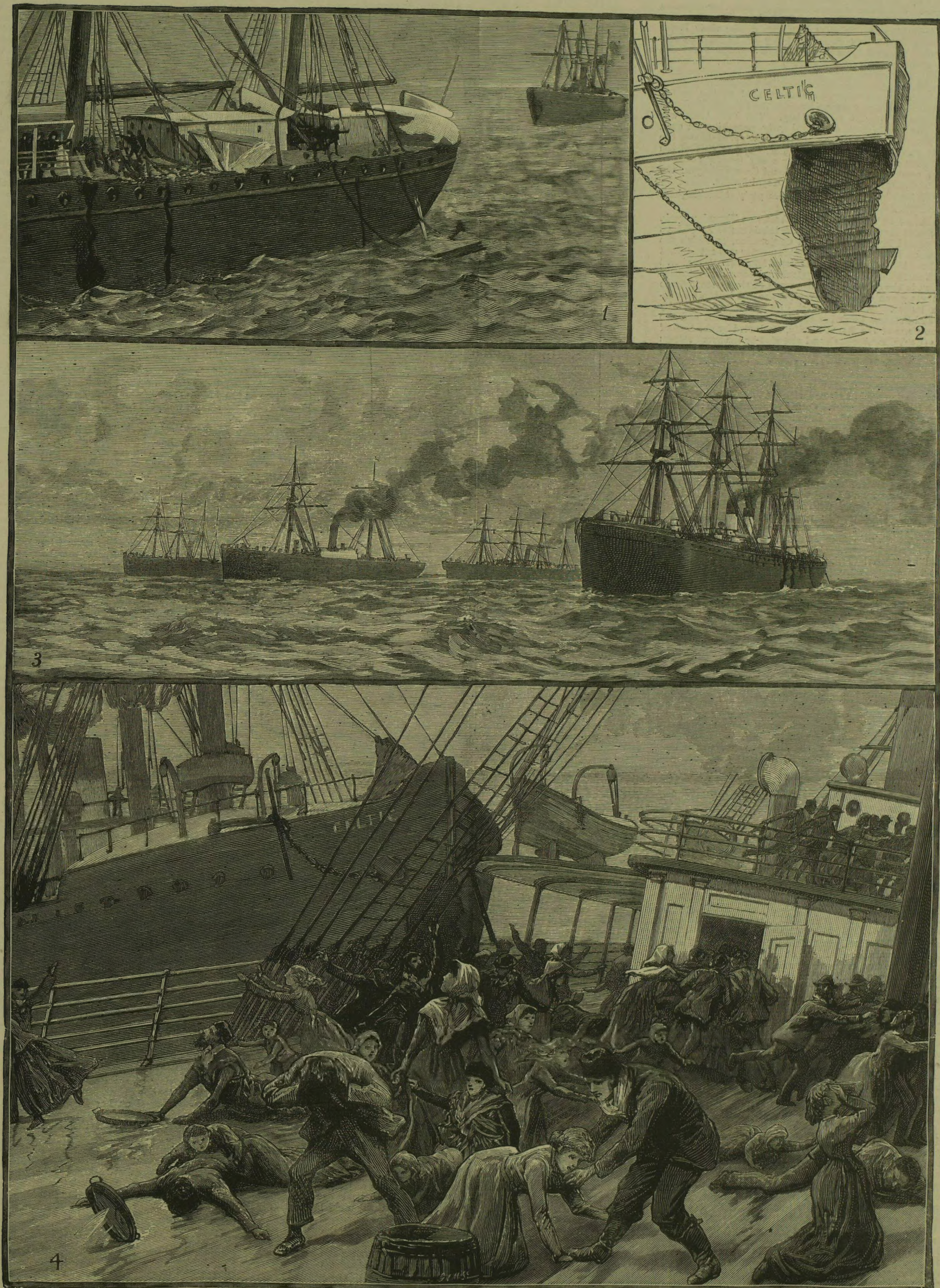


THE SHEBA MOUNTAIN, SHOWING THE REEF ON THE FACE OF THE HILL.



"JOE'S LUCK" MINE (SHEBA REEF).

THE DE KAAP GOLD FIELDS, IN THE TRANSVAAL.



1. Just after the Collision: the Celtic lying aft.
2. The Bow of the Celtic after the Collision.

3. The Britannic escorted by the S.S. British Queen and the Marengo to New York.
4. Just after the First Blow.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE S.S. CELTIC AND BRITANNIC.

FROM SKETCHES BY MR. GEORGE ALLEN RUDD, PASSENGER ON BOARD THE BRITANNIC.

THE COURT.

The Queen is in good health, and takes walks and drives nearly every day in the neighbourhood of Balmoral Castle.—Divine service was conducted at the Castle on Sunday morning in the presence of her Majesty, the Royal family, and the household, by the Rev. Dr. Donald Macleod, D.D., one of her Majesty's chaplains. The Queen went out in the morning, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg. In the afternoon her Majesty and Princess Frederica drove; their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg also drove out. Viscount Cross and Dr. Donald Macleod had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal family. The Queen visited Braemar on Monday evening, in drizzling weather. Her Majesty, who appeared to be in excellent health, bowed her acknowledgements to the compliments paid to her by the villagers and visitors. Princess Beatrice and Princess Frederica of Hanover were with her Majesty. The Fife Arms was reached about six o'clock, the Royal party occupying an open carriage drawn by four greys. After a change of horses the trip was extended to Glenclunie. The carriage crossed the river at Fraser's Brig, and, returning along the river-side to Braemar, went on to Balmoral. Viscount Cross had again the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal family.

Her Majesty intends to have a garden-party at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, the 29th inst.

The Prince of Wales visited Dorchester on Thursday week, and was most loyally welcomed by the inhabitants. An address was presented by the Mayor and Corporation, to which the Prince made a cordial reply, and subsequently was entertained to luncheon in the Townhall. His Royal Highness then visited the Bath and West of England Agricultural Show, and returned to London in the evening. By command of the Queen, a State concert was given on Friday evening, the 3rd inst., at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and the other members of the Royal family, conducted by the Earl of Lathom (Lord Chamberlain), and attended by the great officers of State and the ladies and gentlemen of the household in waiting, entered the saloon at a quarter before eleven o'clock, when the concert immediately commenced. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of mignoutts and gold brocade and Lyons velvet of a darker shade, trimmed with gold fringe and bouquets of shaded crimson flowers. Corsage to correspond. Head-dress: a tiara of diamonds. Ornaments: diamonds. Orders: Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catharine of Russia, and the Danish family order. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein wore a dress of pale yellow brocade, trimmed with flowers of fine Irish point and pearl embroidery. Head-dress: a tiara of turquoise and diamonds. Orders: the Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Royal Red Cross. Princess Louise of Wales wore a dress of white poulx de soie and tulle in clouds over faille, looped with lilies-of-the-valley. Corsage to correspond. Ornaments: pearls and diamond. Order: Victoria and Albert. Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein wore a dress of pale blue faille, trimmed with pale blue crepon and ribbon bows. Ornaments: pearls.—The Prince, attended by Colonel Clarke, visited a bazaar in the morning, held at the Westminster Townhall, in aid of the fund for adding a wing to the East London Hospital for Children, Shadwell, for the accommodation of out-patients.—Yesterday week was the twenty-second anniversary of the birth of Prince George of Wales. His Royal Highness, who entered the Navy as cadet in 1877, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, October, 1885, is now serving in the Mediterranean Squadron.—The Prince, Captain-General and Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company, and the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by the Duke of Portland and Lord Randolph Churchill, inspected the corps on church parade on Sunday morning, and was afterwards present with the corps at a special service at St. Botolph's Church, Bishopsgate.—The Princess of Wales, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, was present at Divine service in the morning.—On Monday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by their three daughters, left Marlborough House for Ascot, where they remained during the race-week. The Royal party occupied Sunningdale House, the residence of Mr. Mackenzie.

The Royal Caledonian fancy-dress ball is fixed to take place on Friday, July 1, at the New Club, Covent-garden, where the ball of last year was held. Lady Saltoun has undertaken to form the Highland quadrille, and the Countess of Airlie will arrange the fancy quadrille.

Her Majesty Queen Kapiolani, of Hawaii, has arrived in England to take part in the festivities of the Jubilee season. She is accompanied by Princess Lydia Lilino Kalani, and a distinguished suite. Her Majesty arrived at Liverpool on the 2nd inst., by the steamer City of Rome, from New York, and was received by a salute of twenty-one guns. The Mayor, one hundred men of the Lancashire Fusiliers from Manchester, and a large body of local police, attended her disembarkation.

In a pamphlet recently published by Mr. G. M. Hughes we are told that the first race ever ridden on Ascot Heath took place on Aug. 11, 1711, in the presence of Queen Anne and a fashionable gathering. Always rich in prizes and the quality of the competitors, Royal Ascot has this year a larger number of valuable stakes in her long programme. Several improvements have been made since the last meeting, including the enlargement of the inclosures and the construction of a subway between the stands and the paddock. The usual semi-Royal procession took place on Tuesday, under the leadership of the Master of the Buckhounds, the Earl of Coventry, and included the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Christian, the Grand Duke Michaelovitch of Russia, Princess Louise of Wales, the Duchess of Teck, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, Princesses Victoria and Maud, and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. The Jubilee Cup was carried off by Mr. Vynor's Minting, beating the Duke of Westminster's St. Mirin by a length; while Mr. J. Hammond's Aintree and Mr. H. T. Barclay's Bendigo ran a dead-heat for third place. Mr. Manton's Claymore took the Prince of Wales's Stakes; Mr. J. Hammond's Eurasian, the Ascot Stakes; the Duke of Beaufort's Button Park, the Triennial Stakes; Mr. Abington's Quilp, the Gold Vase; Sir F. Johnstone's The Shrew, a Maiden Plate; and Lord Calthorpe, the Thirtieth Ascot Biennial Stakes with Sea-breeze. Royalty again graced Ascot on Wednesday, when the racing opened with the Coronation Stakes, won by "Mr. Manton's" Heloise by a neck only from Luciana. There followed a fine contest for the Fern Hill Stakes, which Lord Calthorpe's Satiety managed to gain by a head from Annamite. By a length and a half did Mr. W. Blake's Exmoor win the Visitors' Plate; Sorrento being second. "Mr. Manton" was again successful in the race for the Royal Hunt Cup, which Gay Hermit (with Charles Wood up) easily won by three-quarters of a length from Lord Hastings' Pearl Diver, three lengths behind which came Sir F. Johnstone's Candelmas; Lisbon being fourth and Kinsky fifth. Yet another victory fell to "Mr. Manton," Timothy winning by three lengths the Ascot Derby Stakes; the Duke of Beaufort's Dante second. Minting was struck out of the Royal Hunt Cup in the morning.

THE ASCOT JUBILEE CUP.

The Royal Jubilee Cup, won at Ascot races on Tuesday by the colt Minting, of which Mr. Vynor is the owner, is a beautiful vase, manufactured by Messrs. Hancocks and Co., of Bruton-street, New Bond-street, and is valued at £1000. It was modelled by Mr. H. H. Armstead, R.A., whose design is illustrative of scenes



ROYAL JUBILEE ASCOT CUP.

and characters in Lord Tennyson's noblest "Idylls of the King," the story of Guinevere and the "Morte d'Arthur." The front medallion represents the conflict between King Arthur and Modred:—

"King am I, whatsoever be their cry;
And one last act of kingdom shalt thou see
Yet, ere I pass." And uttering this the King
Made at the man: then Modred smote his liege
Hard on that helm which many a heathen sword
Had beaten thin; while Arthur at one blow,
Striking the last stroke with Excalibur,
Slew him, and, all but slain himself, he fell.

The other medallion represents King Arthur being conveyed on the barge:—

Then murmur'd Arthur, "Place me in the barge;"
So to the barge they came. There those three Queens
Put forth their hands, and took the King, and wept.
But she, that rose the tallest of them all
And fairest, laid his head upon her lap,
And loosed the shattered casque, and chafed his hands,
And call'd him by his name, complaining loud.

The figures on the handles are those of Queen Guinevere and the enchanter Merlin. The ornamentation is Byzantine Gothic of the twelfth century.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The Corporation of London has voted 100 guineas towards the £1000 required by the Bethnal-green Free Library committee for the further development of the institution.

The festival dinner in aid of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum took place on the 2nd inst. at the Crystal Palace, under the presidency of Mr. Walter Shewell. Subscriptions to the amount of over £5000 were announced.

In aid of the fund for building a wing for the accommodation of out-patients at the East London Hospital for Children at Shadwell, an Oriental bazaar has been held at the Westminster Townhall. Despite the unfavourable weather yesterday week the Prince of Wales visited the bazaar. His Royal Highness made a tour of the bazaar, making purchases at each stall.

An Armenian costume bazaar has been announced to be held, under distinguished patronage, in the Duke of Wellington's Riding-School, at Knightsbridge, on the 10th and 11th inst.

The twentieth annual general meeting of the London Hungarian Association of Benevolence took place at their premises, 66A, Great Russell-street, last Saturday. Count Paul Esterhazy presided on behalf of Count Karolyi, the president of the association, who was unable to attend.

The members of the Commercial Travellers Benevolent Association held a Jubilee festival and garden-party at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, last Saturday. The proceedings commenced with a déjeuner in the banqueting-room, which was attended by about 200 guests. The Mayor of Brighton (Mr. Alderman Reeves), who was accompanied by Mrs. Reeves and Miss Reeves, presided, and the company included Dr. Tindal Robertson, M.P. The garden-party followed, with dancing in one of the Pavilion rooms.

The Duchess of Albany has consented to distribute the prizes at the All Saints Boys' Orphanage, Granville-park, Lewisham, on the 15th inst.

The annual dinner in aid of the North London Consumption Hospital will be held next Wednesday, the 15th inst., at the Langham Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. F. D. Mocatta.

As the treasurer of the Hospital Sunday Fund, the Lord Mayor has received £200 from "D. C.," being his usual contribution of £100 and an additional £100 as a Jubilee donation.

The annual festival of the Stockwell Orphanage, of which the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon is the president, was held on Wednesday, in celebration of the president's birthday and of the vice-president's jubilee.

A meeting to aid in enlisting public sympathy for the hospitals in view of the coming Hospital Sunday collection was held in the library of Lambeth Palace on Monday, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding. Viscount Lewisham proposed a resolution pledging the meeting to use every endeavour to arouse the inhabitants of the district to the importance of maintaining the medical charities, and urging an appeal for such an increase of contributions as should secure that the whole amount collected should not be less than £100,000. The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Portrait of Mr. Frank A. Yeo, M.P., Mayor of Swansea, is from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Fox, London.

COLLISION OF TWO ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

A disaster which occurred at sea on the 19th ult., off the American coast, was briefly mentioned a fortnight ago. Two mail steamships of the White Star Line, the Celtic and the Britannic, came into collision three hundred miles east of Sandy Hook. The Britannic was struck on the port side aft. The boats were at once lowered, and were filled with the women and children from the cabin and steerage, though several men forced themselves into the boats. Meanwhile, an examination of the ship proved that, though badly damaged, she was not likely to founder. Such boats as were within hail were therefore recalled, and their occupants taken back on board. Those in the other boats had gone on board the Celtic. A pad was made to cover the hole in the Britannic's side, in order to stop the leak and enable the vessel to return to New York. Accounts of the disaster state that as soon as the collision occurred a panic commenced on board, and an indiscriminate rush was made for the boats. The captain of the Britannic, however, interposed with a pistol in his hand, preventing the men preceding the women and children, and order was restored. After the Britannic's boats had been recalled to the ship, and the passengers again taken on board, the Celtic and Britannic agreed to keep together during the night, showing electric lights, and firing minute-guns, so as not to lose one another. Early next morning, the Wilson line steamer Marengo and the Inman steamer British Queen hove in sight, and all four vessels proceeded in company to Sandy Hook, at the entrance to New York Harbour. A fog prevailed at the time of the collision, which occurred at about six in the evening. A roll-call showed that four of the Britannic's steerage passengers were killed, and thirteen injured, mostly on deck. It appears that the Celtic struck once, then rebounded and struck again. No one from either steamer was drowned. The dead were sewn up in sacks and buried at sea. A passenger on board the Britannic, Mr. George Allen Rudd, who is an American artist, has arrived in England by the Arizona, going on a professional tour to Meran, in the Tyrol. He has furnished the sketches from which our illustrations of the steam-ship disaster are obtained.

The marriage of Sir Warwick Morshead, Bart., with Sarah E. Wilmot, second daughter of the late Montague Wilmot, took place on the 2nd inst., at Waltham St. Lawrence Church, Berks. The bridesmaids were the four nieces of the bride and Miss Kate Hare.

Sir Edward Henry Sieveking, M.D., University of Edinburgh, F.R.C.P. London, has been appointed a consulting physician to St. Mary's Hospital, upon completing twenty years service as physician; and Walter Pearce, M.D., M.R.C.P. London, has been appointed a physician; Arthur Marmaduke Shield, F.R.C.S. England, has been appointed an assistant-surgeon, and Frederick Walker Mott, M.D., medical registrar to the Charing-cross Hospital.

The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. John Brinsmead was celebrated at their residence, 16, Albert-road, Regent's Park, on Friday, the 3rd inst., and was attended by several hundreds of friends, among whom were many leading members of the literary and musical professions. The heartiness of their congratulations was attested by numerous handsome presents, including costly gold and silver fruit-dishes and salver from the past and present employes of the firm which Mr. Brinsmead founded. The presentations were accompanied by addresses expressing the esteem and affection felt by the men for the great interest Mr. Brinsmead had always taken in their welfare.

In the Court of Session at Edinburgh, on Tuesday, the Marquis of Lothian took the oaths of office and fidelity as Secretary of State for Scotland and Keeper of the Great Seal. All the Judges, except Lord Fraser, were present, and Lord President Inglis administered the oaths. The Marquis afterwards held a special Levée. In accepting the custody of the Great Seal handed him by the Solicitor-General, he said he felt all interests in Scotland were looking to the office to which he had recently been appointed as their centre, and expected it would be a great benefit to the country in future. The Marquis of Lothian was subsequently presented with the freedom of Edinburgh, in recognition of his services to the city in various capacities.

At a meeting held at the Polytechnic on Tuesday, under the presidency of Professor Huxley, it was resolved to raise £20,000 for the purpose of erecting a public free library for Marylebone, the sum to be presented to the borough on the condition that the Libraries' Act be put in force. During the proceedings a first list of subscriptions was read, including from the Viscountess Ossington, £500; Lady Howard De Walden, £500; Mr. John Snelgrove, £300; Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove, £250; Mr. W. Debenham, £200; Mr. F. Debenham, £200; Messrs. Spencer, Turner, and Co., £105; Mr. S. G. S. Anderson, £100; Mrs. Garrett Anderson, £100; Messrs. Debenham and Freebody, £100; the Rev. J. R. Diggle, £100; Mr. John Fair, £100; Mr. J. R. Holland, £100; Mr. F. D. Mocatta, £100; "M," £100.

The Albert Medal of the Society of Arts for the year 1887 has been awarded by the Council of the Society to the Queen; and, at a meeting of the Council held on Monday, it was officially announced that the President, the Prince of Wales, had formally confirmed the award, and that her Majesty had signified her consent to accept the medal. The Albert Medal was founded in the year 1862 as a memorial of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, who was for eighteen years the President of the Society; and it is directed by the by-laws to be awarded annually for "distinguished merit in promoting arts, manufactures, or commerce." The recipient may be of any nation; and it has always been the practice of the society to take a somewhat wide view of the question, and to look to the indirect, as well as to the direct, results of individual activity. It has been conferred on her Majesty in this, the Jubilee year, in commemoration of the progress of arts, manufactures, and commerce throughout the Empire during the fifty years of her reign.

The silver challenge trophy, value one thousand guineas, given by the Hop Bitters Company to be competed for at the Wimbledon Rifle meeting, may be described as having an octagonal base enriched with Greek ornamentation. The arms of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales being introduced on shields with semi-circular ends, supporting the figures of Hygeia and Pomona, surmounted by a frieze of hops. Rising from this base is a canopy or bower, round the pillars and arch of which are entwined festoons of hop foliage enamelled in the natural colours. In the centre stands a noble figure of Æsculapius, on a square pedestal, with panelled reliefs of the principal events in her Majesty's reign, and hop-picking scenes in Kent. Volunteers shooting at the Wimbledon meeting are depicted on one side of the circular base, with a corresponding shield on the reverse to receive the records of each year's contest. Placed at each angle of the trophy are kneeling figures emblematical of the United Kingdom, and supporting shields bearing the crest and monogram of the donors. The trophy will weigh in actual sterling silver upwards of 2000 ounces, and was designed and manufactured by Messrs. Elkington and Co., London.

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DINING-ROOM SUITES.—The **LICHFIELD SUITE**, in solid oak, walnut, or mahogany, consisting of six small and two elbow chairs in leather; dining-table, with patent screw; also Early English sideboard, with plate-glass back, and fitted with cellaret, 16 guineas. Design free.

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DINING-ROOM SUITES.—The **TAMWORTH SUITE**, in polished or fumigated oak, walnut, or mahogany, comprising six ordinary, two easy chairs, and handsome couch, in leather, extending dining-table and sideboard, with cellaret, 27 guineas; an excellent suite, at a medium price.

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BED-ROOM SUITES.—The **WHITBY SUITE**, in solid ash or walnut, consisting of wardrobe with plate-glass door, toilet-table, with glass affixed, washstand, with marble top and tile back, pedestal cupboard, and three chairs, £10 15s. Illustration free.

BED-ROOM SUITES.—The **SCARBOROUGH SUITE**, in solid ash or walnut, including wardrobe with plate-glass doors, and new-shaped washstand, £12 15s.; or with bedstead and spring bedding, £17 10s.

BED-ROOM SUITES.—The **BOURNEMOUTH SUITE**, in solid ash, including 6 ft. wardrobe, with plate-glass centre door, £18 10s.; or with handsome brass bedstead and 1 spring bedding, £25 17s. Design and full particulars free.

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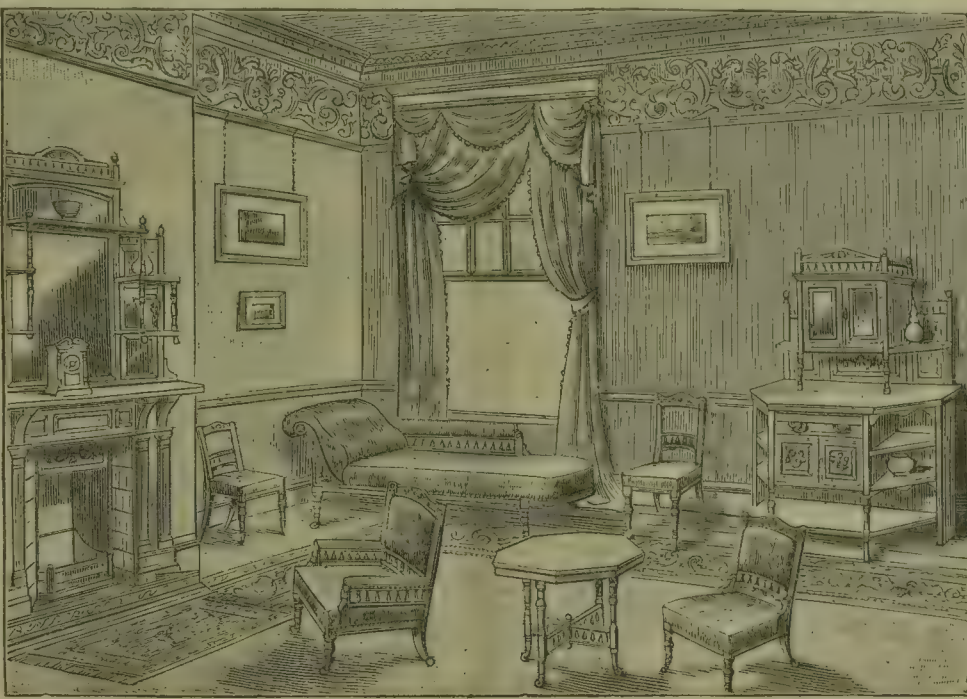
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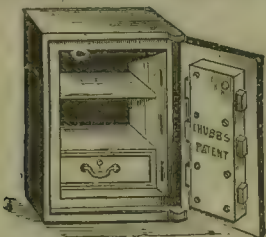
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Sketches In and About Dorchester.

"What an old-fashioned place it seems to be! It is huddled together, and it is shut in by a square wall of trees, like a plot of garden-ground by a box-edging." This exclamation of the heroine in "The Mayor of Casterbridge," when from the summit of a neighbouring hill she first descried the quaint old Wessex town as it appeared some fifty years ago, will, with slight qualification, serve to describe the external aspect of Dorchester to-day. From the east, west, and south, the town is approached through avenues extending some way into the country beyond. It is inclosed on three sides by a promenade, formed on the Roman vallum,



HIGH-STREET, DORCHESTER.

was, last week, the site of the Bath and West of England Society's show. Everywhere in and around Dorchester one notes the impress of Roman occupation; and vestiges and evidences of its inhabitants in yet anterior periods are frequent and numerous. Six flint arrow-heads, now in the County Museum, and believed to be the finest extant, were found on Conyngore Hill; and on

the southern horizon many, probably not less than fifty, British barrows may be seen. On the west side of the town, by the river Frome, is an earthwork of large dimension and angular form; and barely two miles southward from Dorchester rise the ramparts of another of stupendous magnitude and awe-compelling impressiveness. Concerning



ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE.



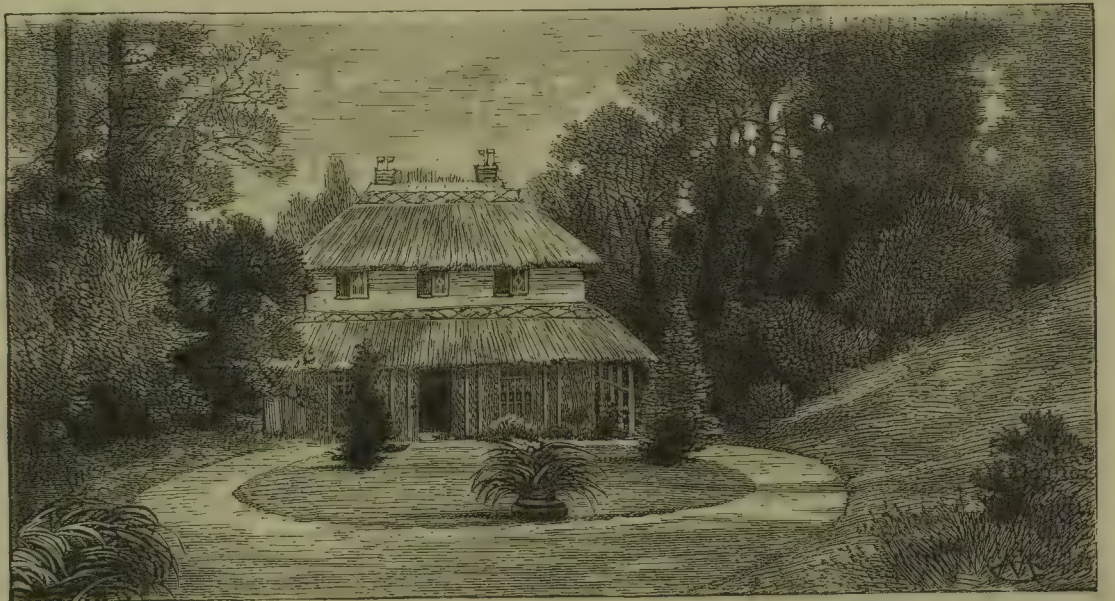
MAIDEN CASTLE.

and planted with rows of chestnuts, limes, and sycamores. A small portion of the wall of flint and unhewn stone which crowned the ancient rampart yet remains. On the north, there is a declination towards the Frome, the surface of which is just now studded with the starry blossoms of the Dorset Poet's peculiar flower, the water-crow-foot, whose

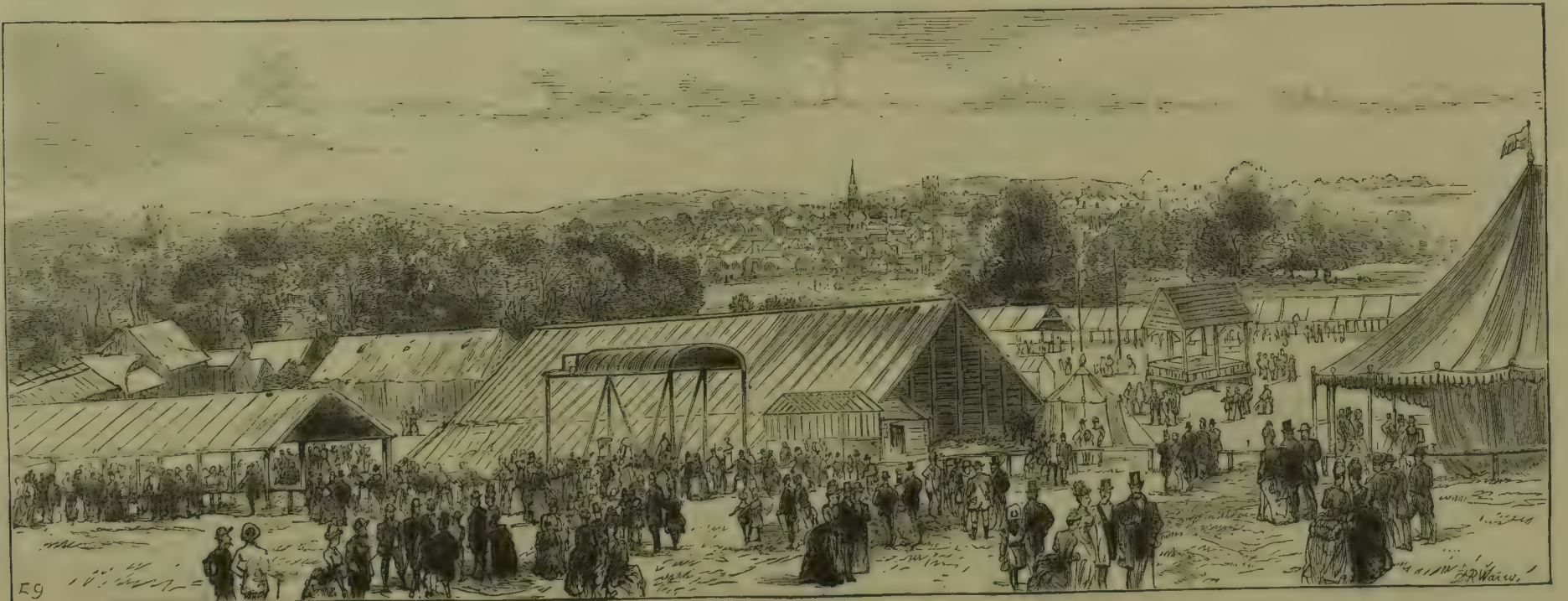
Snow-white buds do gleam
So fair upon the sky-blue stream,
As whitest clouds, a-hangin' high
Afore the blueness of the sky.
On the east, the river runs
under a bridge of stone—
Gray's—over which during
the last few days many
thousands of visitors and
residents have passed along
the London highway,
skirted on either side with
water-meadows gay with
golden marybuds, to the
sloping grassland, thirty-
five acres in extent, which



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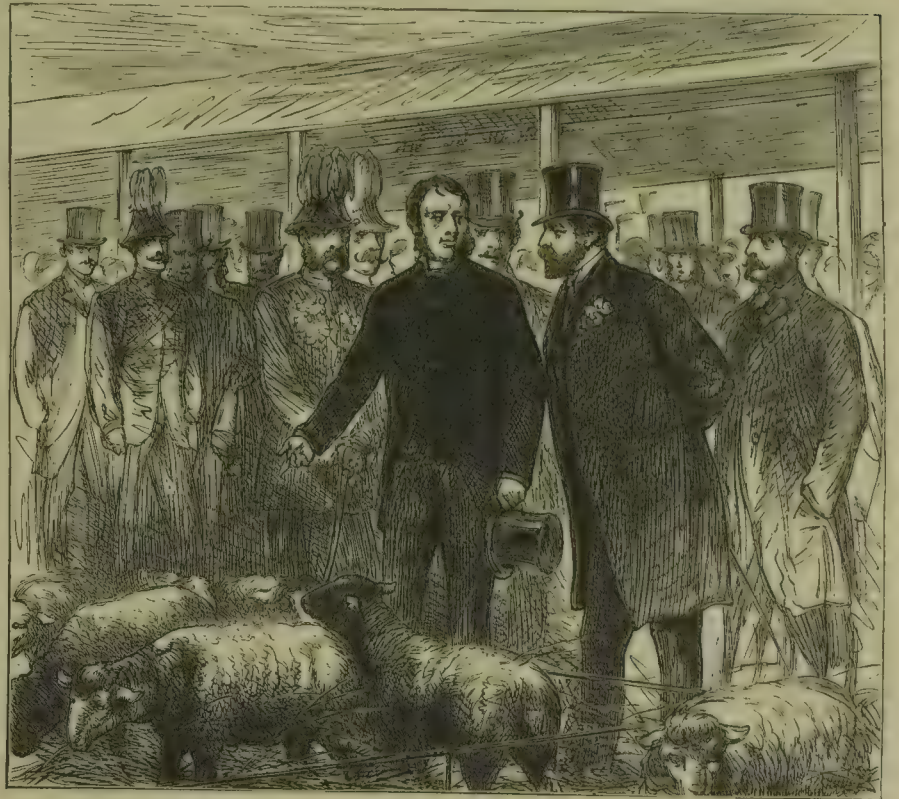


DORCHESTER, FROM THE SHOW-FIELD.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE DORCHESTER MEETING—BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.



THE DAIRY.



THE SHEEP-PEN.

the origin of these, topographers greatly differ and archaeologists have long been engaged in lively, not to say vehement controversy. Some have maintained that the former, named by the Anglo-Saxons on account of its pound-like shape Pundburh and now called Poundbury, was a council-field in which was held some kind of Fole-gemót; while others have conceived it to be of Roman origin. Stukeley was entirely persuaded that it was a camp of Vespasian "when he was busy hereabouts in the conquest of the Belgæ, therefore antienter than the adjacent Roman city." Mr. Cunningham, the Dorset Schliemann, who found here Roman remains and British pottery underneath, declares it to have been a British fortress, of which the northern half was bounded by water, and the valla, even now of considerable size, were, previous to the Roman times, just double the present height. The larger earthwork—one of the most extensive in England, and known as Maiden Castle—consists of triple defences, the fosses of which, when first constructed, were 90 ft. in depth. The area of the camp is between thirty and forty acres, or, to be exact,

2376 ft. long by 825 ft. broad, an earthwork from north to south dividing one third, the eastern part, from the remainder. About this magnificent structure antiquaries, quick and dead, have stoutly waged a wordy war. Some designate it Mawr Dun, i.e., "great hill," and assert that it was a natural elevation, the height and steepness of which induced its selection as an early British stronghold; others, again, believe it to have been artificially formed, and the ramparts to have been built up—with what incredible labour!—of soil from the surrounding plain. Stukeley regarded Maiden Castle as the summer camp of the Durnovarian garrison, and Camden was of the same opinion.

The main streets of Dorchester, and some of its lesser ways, intersect each other at right angles, and probably represent the lines of the via of the Roman city of Durnovaria. About 500 yards from the town is the Roman Amphitheatre, now commonly known as Maumbury Rings, a circular inclosure of nearly the same magnitude as the Coliseum, with interior slopes that would accommodate ten thousand spectators.

Whether such a multitude ever lined those slopes when Hadrian's soldiery watched the gladiatorial combats there, cannot be known; but, in 1705, that number of persons witnessed the execution of a woman who was strangled and burnt in the arena for murdering her husband.

Through after-periods, and down to Tudor times, Dorchester would seem to have realised in great measure the happiness of towns that have no history. Occasional visitations of fire and pestilence disturbed the even tenor of its existence. King Athelstan established a mint, with two mint-masters, there; so that money was coined in Dorchester in Anglo-Saxon times, as, no doubt, it is—or let us hope so—by Dorchester burgesses now. In 1003 it was besieged and burnt by the Danes under Swein; and at the compilation of Domesday Book it contained only eighty-eight houses, though in the days of the Confessor there had been 172. In the reign of Edward III., a Priory of the Franciscan Order was founded on the river bank, on the north side of the town; and below the Priory Sir John Byconel, one of the founders, built a mill, which still retains its name—



THE GRAND STAND: THE PRINCE INSPECTING THE PRIZE CATTLE.

the Friary Mill—and is almost the sole relic of mediæval Dorchester. A large timber house with over-hanging storeys, in the High West-street, is said to have been the lodging of Oliver Cromwell when he made Dorchester his headquarters in the spring of 1645. Tradition assigns to the same house an association far more sinister. Here it was that Judge Jeffreys resided during his Bloody Assize. Of other buildings in the town few call for special mention because of age or association. Of the three churches in the main street, St. Peter's, a building of good proportions, with a very fine embattled tower some 90 ft. high, is the only one that can lay claim to antiquity. In the porch of this church is buried the Rev. John White, Rector of the neighbouring parish of Holy Trinity and a notable Puritan, who, according to Fuller, "absolutely commanded his own passions and the purses of his parishioners." He was one of the Westminster Assembly. The rectory-house in which he dwelt has been turned into a cottage, and retains but one distinctive feature—a fine stone doorway, which formed the principal entrance. On either side of St. Peter's Church are the Dorset County Museum and Library and the Corn Exchange and Townhall. Between the Corn Exchange and church a narrow thoroughfare gives admittance to a large square, called the Bull Stake, in a corner of which stood the stocks. Beyond this is the county jail. On the north side of High West-street is the Shirehall, a large and commodious Georgian building, in which the county assizes and sessions are holden. At the end of the adjacent lane is the northern portion of the promenade previously referred to, and

from here is obtained an extensive view of the valley of the Frome, and the handsome buildings of the Dorset County School, pleasantly situated on high ground about one mile from the town.

On the east of Dorchester is the parish of Fordington, an unrivalled example of *rus in urbe*, and now included in the borough. "Here," says Mr. Hardy, "wheat-ricks overhung the old Roman street, and thrust their eaves against the church tower; green-thatched barns, with doorways as high as the gates of Solomon's Temple, opened directly upon the main thoroughfare. Barns, indeed, were so numerous as to alternate with every half-dozen houses along the way. Here lived burgesses who daily walked the fallow; shepherds in an intramural squeeze. A street of farmers' homesteads—a street ruled by a Mayor and Corporation, yet echoing with the thump of the flail; the flutter of the winnowing fan, and the purr of the milk into the pails—a street which had nothing urban in it whatever." The church, an ancient building, originally cruciform, with embattled and pinnacled tower and dedicated to St. George, stands on an eminence, and contains rudely carved effigies of St. George and the Dragon and a holy-water font of peculiar form. In this parish, in the fields and by the River Frome, is Loud's Mill, used until within the last thirty years for the manufacture of cloth, a flourishing industry here in the reigns of Elizabeth and James, but now quite extinct. Fordington Hill was the Roman-British cemetery, and many skeletons and relics of Roman workmanship have been found there. Beyond this, on

the old Wareham road, is Max Gate, the residence of Mr. Thomas Hardy, the novelist, whose delineations of the Dorset peasantry and their haunts are familiar to English-speaking people all the world over. In a south-easterly direction from Max Gate is a low, thatched rectory-house, that of Winterborne Came, hidden away among the trees at the foot of Loscombe Hill, and for many years the residence of the late Rev. William Barnes, the Dorset Poet.

The adhesiveness of Dorchester folk is proverbial. An instance will suffice: The name of Lok (Lock) occurs in the charter granted to the town by Henry III. in 1233. Two of this family are at the present time members of the Corporation, and assisted at the reception of the Heir Apparent when he visited the town on Thursday week. And this attachment of the natives of Dorchester is as marked in regard to custom and principle as it is in regard to locality.

J. F. R.

The Board of Trade have awarded a binocular glass to Captain Léon Achille Horlaville, of the French smack *Thémis*, of Fécamp, in recognition of his humanity and kindness to the shipwrecked crew of the barque *Satellite*, of Cardiff, whom he rescued at sea on Sept. 22 last.

The eighth Royal military tournament will be opened by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to-day (Saturday). The total value of the prizes offered this year is close upon £1200, excluding the challenge cups. Major-General Gipps, C.B., commanding the home district, is president of the committee.

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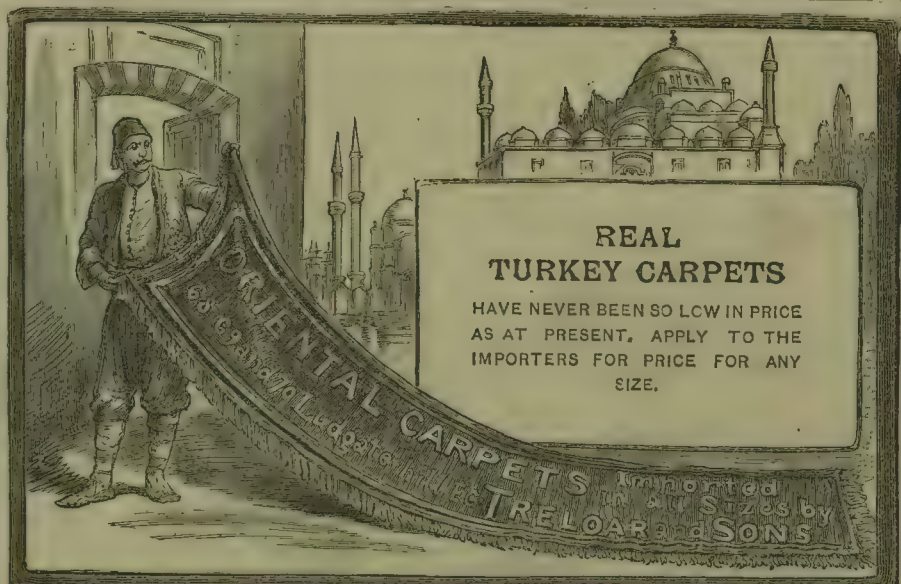
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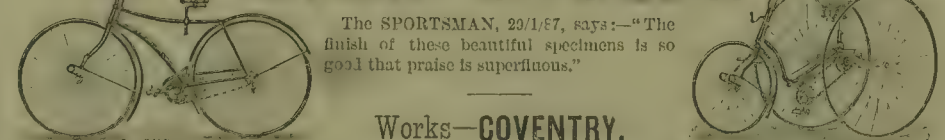
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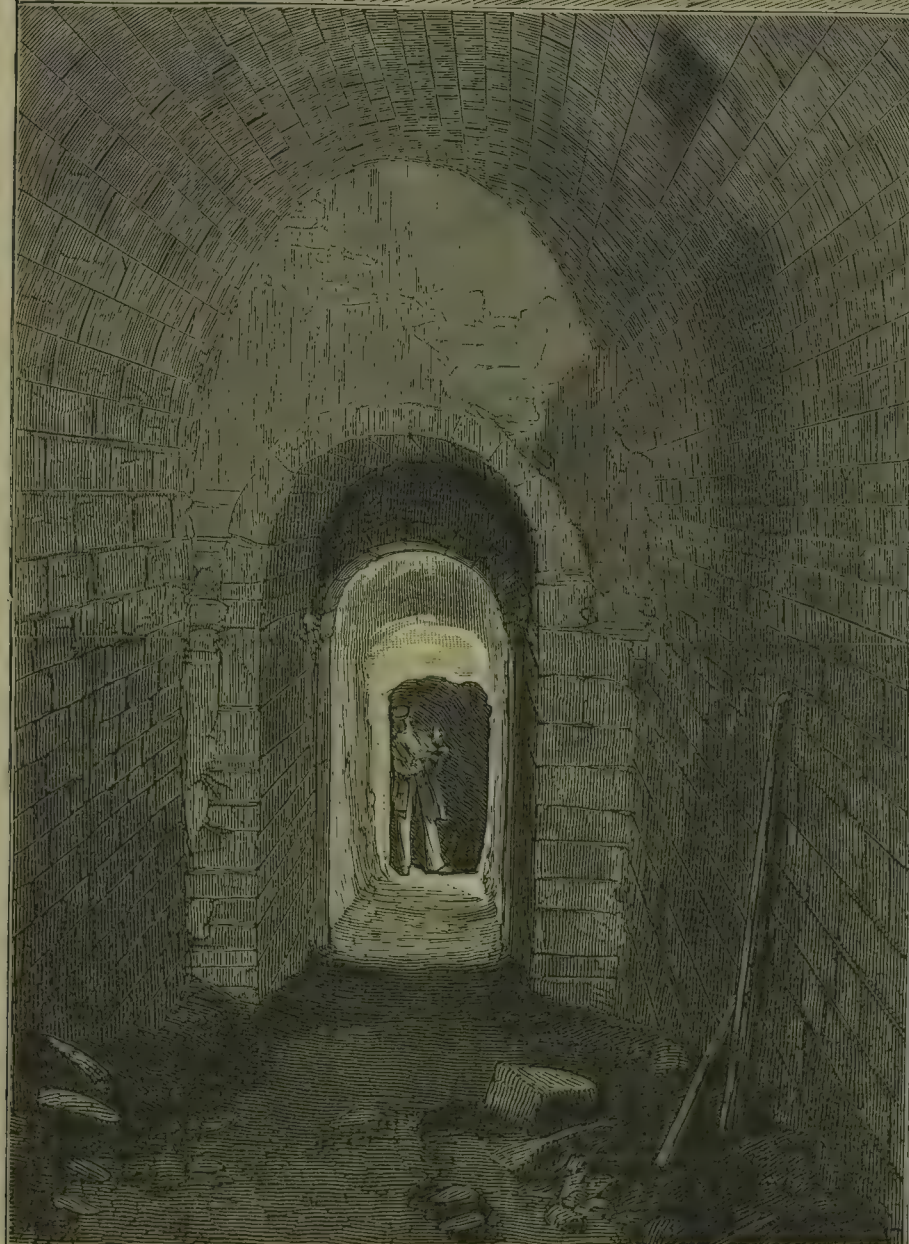
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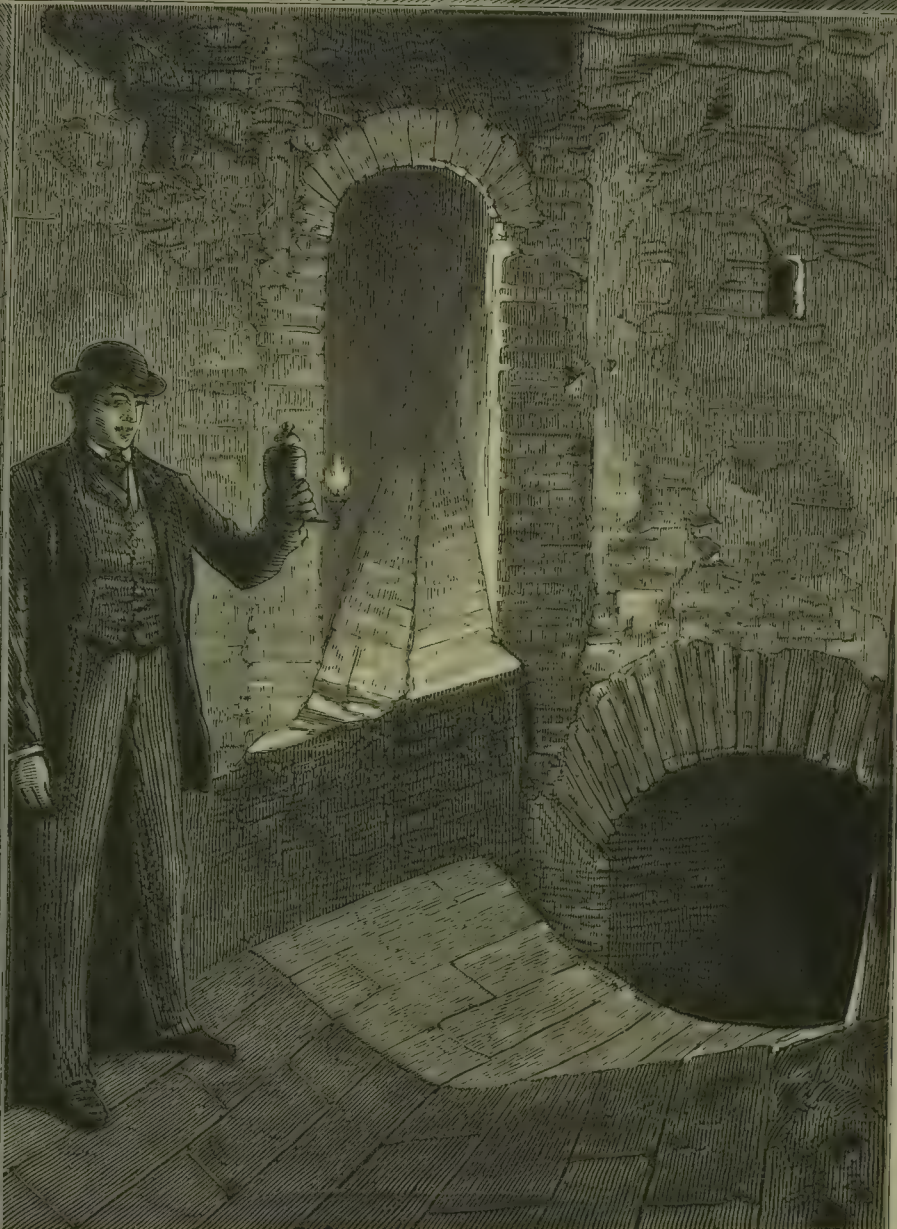
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MOUTH OF THE OLD WELL, IN THE ROUND TOWER.



THE OLD SALLY-PORT, SOUTH SIDE.



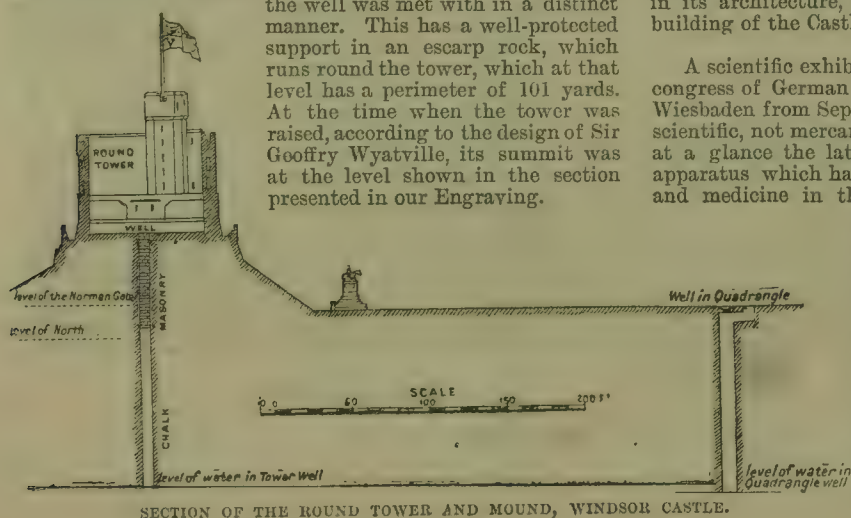
THE OLD CULVERT DRAIN, NORTH SIDE.

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY IN WINDSOR CASTLE.

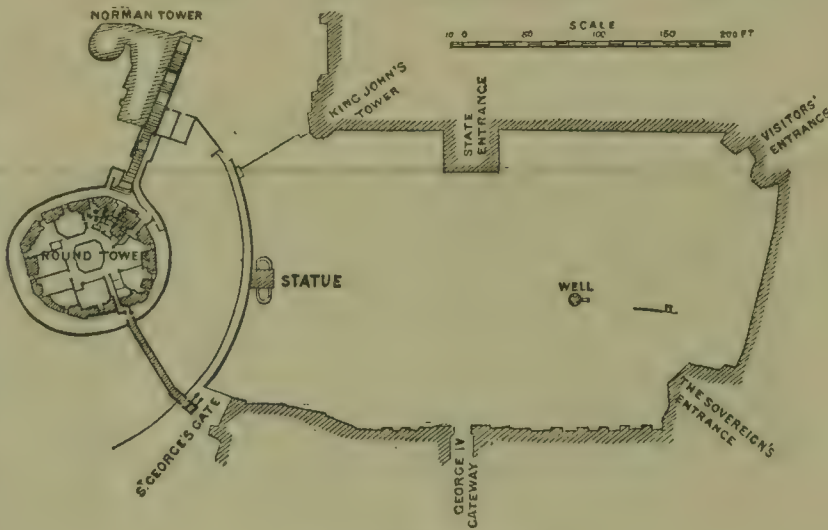
"The Round Tower," or Keep, the great central structure of Windsor Castle, which dominates over all the other towers, and on which, when the Queen is in Windsor, the Royal Standard flies, is supposed to be the oldest part of the Royal Palace. It is understood that it was at first a keep or stronghold, standing by itself, before any of the towers or buildings we see now around were completed. It is high above the river, and, had it been attacked, a very short blockade, by preventing access to the waters of the Thames, would have brought its defenders to submission. Sir John Cowell, the present Master of the Royal Household, who is an engineer officer, in which military capacity he served at the siege of Sebastopol, has, in his official capacity, to look after every part of Windsor Castle, and to see that it is all in good repair. He has been brought into constant visitation of every part of it, and has naturally taken some considerable interest in the antiquities of the ancient Castle. Looking at the great tower, as an engineer officer might be expected to do, he came to the conclusion that, when first erected, it must have had a means of supplying itself with water, for the simple reason that it would have been useless for defence without such a supply. Sir John made inquiries of the old people who have been long connected with the Castle; but none of them seemed ever to have heard of a well in the great tower, or of any means of finding a supply of water; nor could any document be found with any clue to this problem. Perseverance, when on the right track, generally succeeds at last. One ancient individual was eventually caught who remembered hearing something about a well; this person even pointed out the room below which it was supposed to exist; but it was a bed-room, and nothing could be done for some time. It was only on the 24th of last August that the bed-room was left tenantless, and an exploration was made. The carpet had to be removed, and the flooring raised, when, close under the joists, about an inch or two below, stones were found. One was a large one, with two iron rings let into it, which was moved with some difficulty, for two sides of it were bevelled like a voussoir; and when it was lifted, one ring drew, and the stone vanished into a black space beneath—the distance it fell being indicated by the time which passed before the echoing thud was heard when it reached the bottom. The stone had had nothing to support it but the bevel on two of its edges—hence, the moment it was moved, this support was gone, and down it went.

Here was the well, and a splendid work it is; but it is necessary, first, before describing it, to state that the whole hill at Windsor is chalk. The mound on which the great tower stands is formed of the chalk taken out of the huge ditch which surrounded it. Where the well was cut through the chalk it required no inner casing; but above that, where it passed through the heaped-up earth, it is beautifully lined with squared ashlar of Reigate stone, each stone formed like a brick, the ends joining closely. The well goes down to the level of the Thames, and receives its water by filtration. The whole depth is 164 ft. 6 in.; 60 ft. of the upper part has the stone lining; it is only 50 ft. to the original upper surface of the ground, but the upper part of the old surface must have had the chalk, probably in a decayed condition, and hence the need of the lining for the 10 ft. farther down. The well is 6 ft. 4 in. in diameter. The upper part is now domed over with bricks, to which the large stone which fell in formed a kind of lid, or key-stone; this was raised up again, and is now to be seen in the room. The brick part is evidently late, and only dates from the time when the well was finally covered in. When a lamp is lowered with a rope, the fine stone lining of the well can be easily seen. The room in which the well is, is close to the top of the long stair by which the tower is entered, and, it is assumed, would be the "well-room" in former days.

There are some interesting archaeological questions connected with the great tower, which may, perhaps, get new light thrown upon them by means of this well. Some supposed that the foundation of the tower goes down to the chalk; that would be about 50 ft. down through the mound—a very great distance. It was thought that if the great massive walls had been laid on earth artificially made, then the foundation must have sunk, and given way. If the wall did not rest on the chalk, it would imply that the mound had existed for a long time, and the earth had become firm and settled before the Norman tower was begun. A prehistoric earth mound, or primitive fortification, might thus have crowned the summit of the hill from an early age. The whole height, as a natural fortification, might have been the residence of a local chief or king long before the Round Tower or the well now discovered were thought of. A prehistoric origin of this kind might account for the solidity of the mound which has so long supported the great tower on its summit. But after the well was found, a search was made for the foundations of the main walls of the tower, first at 16 ft. below the level of the tower floor, and then at 13 ft., by piercing the well side, which was plumb with the inner face of the wall. The lower footings of the wall, not found at those levels, were only rough and comparatively loose blocks of chalk, the interstices being filled with crushed chalk. The well side was opened out, one stone wide, upwards, each stone being replaced as the examination went on; and it was only at 5 ft. below the floor level that the actual masonry of the well was met with in a distinct manner. This has a well-protected support in an escarp rock, which runs round the tower, which at that level has a perimeter of 101 yards. At the time when the tower was raised, according to the design of Sir Geoffrey Wyatville, its summit was at the level shown in the section presented in our Engraving.



SECTION OF THE ROUND TOWER AND MOUND, WINDSOR CASTLE.



PLAN OF WINDSOR CASTLE.

The plan and section which are given will show the character of the well in the tower; and, at the same time, its relative position to the well in the quadrangle of the Castle, belonging to a somewhat later date, which would be when the Castle had its general outline completed, and when a larger supply of water would be necessary, and, at the same time, from a source that would be more accessible than the Round Tower. The well in the quadrangle is only 120 ft. deep, giving a lesser height to raise the water; and the diameter of the well is 10 ft. Among the Illustrations will be found one of the rooms in St. George's Tower, showing the mouth of the well as it exists at present.

We also give some other Sketches connected with the archaeology of Windsor Castle. One of them represents an old sally-port. It is on the south side, and below all the passages and rooms of the castle. In the days gone by, when Windsor Castle was a place of defence, it had a moat or ditch all round it, except on the north, where the steep cliff on that side was a sufficient protection. These moats have long been filled up; and it was only by accident, when some alterations or repairs were being made in 1855, that this sally-port was discovered. It is cut through the chalk, and slopes downwards, so as to reach the old bottom of the ditch. The inner part is lined with stone, where it will be seen in the Illustration that one of the arches is round, which is Norman; while a pointed arch is close to it, implying, no doubt, a later date. Two other sally-ports are known to exist; one is under the eastern end of the Castle and the other at the western.

Another interesting bit is given in our Illustrations; this is the old culvert drain, by which the kitchen and the Castle were formerly drained. It opened out on the cliff on the north. This drain is not used now.

The old gate of the Castle, the principal gate, was on the south side, and was in use up to George III.'s time, but is now enclosed by an extension of the buildings on that side. The walls of the old gate had not been removed, but were built over, and the gate is now a room, which is used as a workshop in connection with repairs, necessarily frequent in such a large place as Windsor Castle. The large iron pivot on which the gate hung is seen in the Illustration, and



ANCIENT NORMAN GATEWAY, WINDSOR CASTLE.

beyond it is the deep groove in which the old portcullis was worked up and down. From some mouldings, which have not been built over, it is evident that this gate was Norman in its architecture, and consequently belonged to the early building of the Castle.

A scientific exhibition will be connected with the sixtieth congress of German naturalists and physicians to be held in Wiesbaden from Sept. 15 to 24 this year. It will be strictly scientific, not mercantile, and, as its purpose will be to show at a glance the latest and most perfected instruments and apparatus which have been placed at the disposal of science and medicine in the last few years, anything that cannot lay claim to be ranked in this category will be rigorously excluded. No charge whatever will be made for space, insertion in catalogue, or anything else in the exhibition, and the instruments while there will be covered against risk by fire at the expense of the committee.

From the 18th of April to Tuesday week, the last day appointed by the Post-Office authorities for the acceptance of foreign bronze coins, £17,000 worth of "French pennies," weighing upwards of forty tons, were received at the Mint.

POETS AND THEIR WIVES.

The predominant theme of poetry is love; and poets, in verse at least, are the most seductive of lovers. Most young people who fall in love, fall also into verse, and, if they can not write rhyme themselves when suffering from this malady, invariably quote from their favourite poet. It is indeed curious to see how a lover's fancies run into rhyme; and it is impossible to read in the newspapers a breach-of-promise case without meeting with verses addressed by John Smith to Sarah Brown, which express in pathetic doggerel the most gushing sentiments of admiration and fidelity. At this crisis of their fate grave philosophers and mathematicians have also been known to invoke the Muse; and I suppose that Frederick the Great had a fit of this kind upon him when he asked Voltaire to teach him to make verses. It is not every one who, like John Foster, the Baptist minister, can make love to a young lady by writing an essay On Decision of Character. The cultivation of the intellect and of logical composition are things good in their way, but lovers regard all the higher qualities of mind with absolute indifference, and are ready, with Romeo, to "hang up philosophy, unless philosophy can make a Juliet."

If this be the case with men who, at every period of their existence save one, pride themselves upon being practical, and are possibly, though they don't know it, common-place, what becomes of the poets themselves when this fine love-frenzy seizes them; or rather, for this is the chief point, how do they act afterwards, when the pleasures of love-making are exchanged for matrimony? In this new relation their character does not stand as high as one could wish. As lovers, poets are divine; as husbands, the men of prose who never penned a stanza in their lives are often more trustworthy.

We know little of Shakspeare, but we know enough to suspect that he and Anne Hathaway were not a very united couple. Anne did not know that her husband was the greatest Englishman of his time, and probably of all time; and it may be hoped she did not read, or reading, did not understand, his sonnets. That the great dramatist was kind to her, we need not doubt; that he loved her as a wife desires to be loved may be questioned. Spenser, the poet of beauty, wrote the noblest wedding ode that has ever been written. This magnificent lyric, unsurpassed for music and for elevated passion, would suffice of itself to immortalise the poet and his wife Elizabeth; but unfortunately, beyond her name, we know nothing about her; so let us hope that, when the two were forced to flee from the murderous Irish, and when Spenser came to England a ruined man, he had one with him who could lessen his sorrow and prove, as women do at such times, a ministering angel. Robert Greene, a lyric poet contemporary with Spenser, has himself confessed that after spending his wife's fortune he deserted her. Milton, whose "soul was like a star and dwelt apart," would have done well, considering his unfortunate marriage relations, had he lived apart with his soul, and shunned the sex that "lost Mark Antony the world." "The first Mrs. Milton left his house," said Byron—about the last poet, by-the-way, to comment on the marital failings of a brother in song. Milton's fault may have been harshness and some want of sympathy with feminine follies; Byron behaved to his wife—a blunt word is sometimes the best word—like a black-guard. And despite Mr. Dowden's masterly life of Shelley, which tells us more of the poet than we knew before, we cannot think a whit more leniently of his conduct to poor Harriett, whose life he ruined. A more terribly painful story was never told, and all the more painful does it seem from Shelley's want of conscience and startling behaviour to the young wife after he had left her for another woman. I confess I do not wonder that Peacock, the novelist, who knew the whole story, took the part of the pretty, forsaken Harriett. There are worshippers of Shelley who will denounce me as a Philistine for expressing this adverse judgment on a divine poet, but this is the worst kind of cant. Neither the splendour of Shelley's visions in cloudland, nor the virtues which undoubtedly he possessed, afford any reason for overlooking faults that brought such misery.

These remarks hold good also with regard to Coleridge. Lovelier poetry than his is scarcely to be found in the language—none, certainly, is there more musical—and how the "pensive Sara" inspired her young poet-husband may be seen in a number of charming love lyrics. In one of them he writes that the nightingale's song is—

Not so sweet as is the voice of her,
My Sara—best beloved of human kind.

In another he draws a sweet picture of love in a cottage where "the tallest rose peeped at the chamber window," and in that exquisite poem "The Happy Husband," Coleridge says:—

Oh, oft, methinks, the while with thee
I breathe, as from my heart, thy dear
And dedicated name, I hear
A promise and a mystery;
A pledge, of more than passing life,
Yea, in that very name of wife.

Alas for the promise, and alas for the pledge! It was, I think, about nine or ten years after the marriage that the devoted husband left his wife to the care of Southey, and lived so far apart from her, in spirit as well as body, that he did not even open her letters. There was nothing in Sara undeserving of her husband's love, the sole reason for the separation was that Coleridge had found another mate. That mate was opium.

Thomas Moore, a very much smaller poet than Coleridge, had a devoted wife in his Bessie; but, to use the euphemistic statement of one of his biographers, "The attractions and amenities of the fashionable world caused from time to time considerable inroads upon his domesticity." It is not often that an author's domestic relations are brought so prominently before the public as in the case of the late Lord Lytton. He thought himself a poet, and believed that as a poet his name would live. It was a comforting delusion, but let that pass. He had a good deal, certainly, of the poetical—or shall I say of the Bohemian?—temperament; and treated his wife far worse than the poet of "Locksley Hall" thought that Amy's husband would treat her. It is a dismal story as told, probably with exaggeration, in the biography of Lady Lytton—so dismal, indeed, that one gets a little satisfaction in the thought that the owner of Knebworth was never at his best estate an inspired poet.

Is it necessary to ask and to answer once more the old question—whether genius is compatible with domestic happiness? This at least may be said: that genius affords no excuse for the neglect of duty. It may be wayward, but it is not, therefore, irresponsible; and the man who on the plea of his great gifts would escape from the claims of life shows that he does not know how to use them. It must be remembered when one is dwelling on the sins of genius that if a distinguished poet evades his creditors, or, like Sheridan, falls drunk into the gutter, all the world hears of it, and—such is the love of scandal—makes the worst of these failings. In the ordinary life with which most of us are familiar there may be similar lapses from virtue: but the news of such lapses does not travel beyond the street or the parish. On the contrary, the fierce light that beats upon a throne beats also on our poets, and in these days of literary resurrectionists, to escape from publicity is impossible.—J. D.

SECOND NOTICE.

The ladies have done well at Cambridge and Dublin. At the English University eleven of the superior sex have succeeded in taking mathematical honours, while in Ireland the degree of Bachelor of Arts has been conferred on nine women, of whom four took honours. One lady was capped Master of Arts, and another lady, who obtained the first place in the honours list in modern literature, was awarded a valuable scholarship. Seventy-eight women presented themselves for the matriculation examination, and of these, seventy-one passed, twenty-seven obtaining honours.



FIRING THE 111-TON GUN AT WOOLWICH (THE LARGEST GUN IN EXISTENCE).

ART EXHIBITIONS.

Sir John Millais' "Clarissa," which has been now added to Mr. MacLean's Gallery (7, Haymarket) will somewhat modify the opinion expressed in these and other columns that our great painter had lost his cunning. To those who are acquainted with Gainsborough's portrait of Mrs. Graham, which is one of the chief beauties of the Edinburgh National Gallery, Sir John Millais' "Clarissa" will at once suggest a comparison which the more modern artist has no fear to challenge. In his treatment of the offended heroine of Richardson's romance, Sir J. Millais gives the lady as much stateliness as grace. She carries her head, with its powdered hair falling in long curls over her delicate neck, with dignity and self-possession—in spite of the anger roused by the letter which she is tearing in pieces. The colour of her broad dress is simple, but rich, and it sets off well the carefully painted flesh of the lady's face and neck; and it is beautifully trimmed with lace, on which the artist has bestowed the greatest pains—as he has also done on the pearls with which her white felt hat is looped. It is not quite clear upon what grounds Sir John Millais omitted to send this work to either Burlington House or the Grosvenor Gallery, for it will not fail to take place in the very first rank of his portraits. It may be, perhaps, dangerous to draw conclusions from a single instance, but we are forced to express the hope that Sir John Millais, having shown what he can do in emulating the charm and beauty of Reynolds's children, is now going to prove that he can also revive the majestic grace of Gainsborough's ladies.

The Continental Gallery (157, New Bond-street), as its name suggests, is limited exclusively to the works of foreign schools—Paris, Munich, and Düsseldorf being equally represented. The most distinctive work, however—Professor Fr. Von Defregger's "To Your Health" (180)—belongs to none of these, but to Berlin. It is supposed to represent the interior of a Bier-keller, where a group of workmen and their sweethearts are drinking to some stranger, who is not seen. The drawing of the group is excellent from its simplicity—somewhat Dutch in its treatment and colour, and in pleasant contrast with much of the gaudiness and dissonance of modern German art. An early work of Baron Leys, "Artist and Connoisseur" (77), and a recent specimen of his pupil, Neumanns, "The Plague of Her Life" (51), are among the more interesting works in the exhibition. There is, however, a sufficient choice to suit all tastes, since, amongst the artists represented may be mentioned P. De Vega, Wertheimer, Normann, Beda, Nicolet, and others whose works are well known in foreign exhibitions.

At Mr. Nelson MacLean's studio (15, Bruton-street) may be now seen to better advantage than has hitherto been possible his life-size group of "Dancing Girls"—originally suggested by Mr. Alma Tadema's well-known picture. The poetry of movement which Mr. MacLean has managed to throw into the poses of the three figures gives him a place apart among contemporary English sculptors, with whom, by-the-way, he has little in common. In any other country than ours, if a national theatre were to be erected, this group, together with the figure of "Tragedy" now at Burlington House, and that of "Comedy" at the Grosvenor Gallery, would be purchased to

adorn the peristyle. Perhaps Mr. Irving, if he is building a new house for the drama, will bring together these three works, which, in truth, develop a single idea.

Another series of attractive landscapes and sea-pieces is to be found at Messrs. Dowdeswell's (133, New Bond-street), who seem to have artists in all the picturesque spots within reach of ship or rail. This time it is Mr. Walter May's collection of views (water-colour) in the island of Madeira, where, to judge from the richness of the foliage and the greenness of the mountain sides, winter is brighter than spring or summer elsewhere. Funchal and its environs, we gather from what Mr. Walter May has brought back in his portfolio, must contain spots of interest and excursions of rare beauty for every day of the month. The Bay of Funchal, with its deep sapphire water, guarded by the apparently inaccessible fort on the Loo Rock, offers many striking sites for the painter; Mr. May has turned his opportunities to advantage, and no doubt they will recall to many condemned to the severity of an English summer the delights of a winter in Madeira.

The exhibition of the works of Sir Oswald Brierly, the marine painter to the Queen, contains so many subjects of interest that one is content to pass lightly over the monotony of treatment which their execution displays. Sir Oswald Brierly has for many years been a traveller. In early life he was surveying the great Barrier reef of Australia, the coasts of New Guinea, New Zealand, and many of the islands of the Southern Ocean. Later on he was present with our fleets first in the Baltic, and afterwards in the Baltic during the stirring episodes of the Russian war of 1854-5, and at a subsequent period he accompanied the Duke of Edinburgh in his voyage round the world on board H.M.S. Galatea. From these and other places which he has visited during a long and eventful career Sir Oswald Brierly collected numberless scenes and episodes, which his facile pencil has pleasantly transferred to canvas. His exhibition, in fact, is the note-book of an active life; and his love of the sea and of sea-stories gives a special interest to all his work. Amongst the sketches in which his powers as an artist are most conspicuous should be mentioned the "Naval Review at Spithead" (31), which deserves a special place in some national collection, as showing, perhaps, the last great assemblage of sailing-ships of the line; the "Assembling of the Baltic Fleet off Helsingfors" (35); "A Group of Vessels Running into Ramsgate Harbour" (93) before a rising gale; "Tugs Bringing Disabled Vessels into Ramsgate" (168), and the "Yacht Wanderer Rounding the Cape of Good Hope" (171). It should not be forgotten that it is to Sir Oswald Brierly that we also owe some creditable attempts to revive popular interest in the past history of the British Navy. His three large pictures illustrative of the defeat of the Spanish Armada are, unfortunately, not included in the present exhibition; but they are well known from the spirited engravings made from them, which deserve a place on the walls of every national school throughout the kingdom.

The Chesham Gallery (14, Old Bond-street) is the latest aspirant among picture collections to public notice. Its principal features are a series of "Blots and Splashes," by Mr. Cecil Cutler, and another, of "English Types," by Signor A. M. Rossi. Of the former, which are somewhat *boulevardier* in tone and treatment, their titles, "At Home at the Lyrics,"

"Piccadilly," "The Masher," and the like, suggest the views of fashionable life which have attracted the artist's notice. Of Signor Rossi's series we must speak with some reserve; but should the "Daughter of Erin," the "Maid of Llangollen," or the "Lancashire Lass," raise any national feeling, we will not cavil with its sensitive possessor. Of the miscellaneous works in the large room we can only say that not a few have already been exhibited in various places, and of these some have already obtained favourable notice, Mr. H. G. Glindoni's "Audience in the Reign of George III." (44) being, perhaps, the most noteworthy. Mr. Coffieri, Mr. J. Varley, Miss Osborn, and Miss Edith Berkeley, are also well represented. The works of Mr. Poynter, the portrait of a lady (6), and Professor Legros, "Head of Girl" (36), will scarcely add to the reputation of either instructor in the art of painting.

The drawing of "The Interior of Westminster Abbey," mentioned in our notice of the Nineteenth-Century Art Society's Exhibition, was by Sophie D'Ouseley.

THE LARGEST GUN IN THE WORLD.

Our double-page Engraving represents the firing, at Woolwich, of the new breech-loading gun, of sixteen and a quarter inches calibre, weighing a hundred and eleven tons. This gun was constructed at the Elswick Works by Sir W. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co. It consists of forty-two parts—viz., a barrel; a breech piece and fifteen hoops, in the second layer of metal; eleven hoops in the third layer; eight in the fourth layer, and six in the fifth layer, extending from the breech to the ribbed belt in the middle, which takes the place of a trunnion-ring. As this gun is for sea service, end-strength is provided by shoulders in the construction, and movement of the barrel is prevented by shrinkage, which in a very long gun can hardly be relaxed over the whole length at the same time; but shrinkage is assisted in this respect by a ring of yellow metal, which is run into grooves near the front of the breech piece, and which is said to have the property of expanding as it cools. The same device is repeated near the front end of the belt to prevent any dislocation on firing.

The total length of the gun is 43 ft. 8 in.; and the length of bore, thirty calibres. The chamber has a diameter of 21.125 in., and a length of 83.4 in. Its capacity is 29,000 cubic inches. The rifling consists of seventy-six grooves, which are 0.04 inch deep, with an increasing twist from one turn in 130 calibres at the breech, to one in thirty calibres at 77.2 inches from the muzzle, the remainder being uniform at one turn in thirty calibres.

The charge of this great gun will be 960 lb. of slow-burning prismatic brown powder. The projectile will be of the weight of 1800 lb. Its velocity at the muzzle will be about 2020 ft. per second. The energy of the discharge at the muzzle will be equivalent to 50,924 tons weight. The shot will penetrate wrought-iron plate to the depth of 30.6 inches, at a thousand yards' distance. The gun would have an effective range of about eight miles.

The Queen has taken the Royal box at Drury-Lane for Mr. Augustus Harris's season of Italian Opera, which is to begin on the 13th inst.

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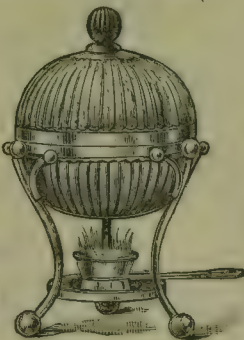
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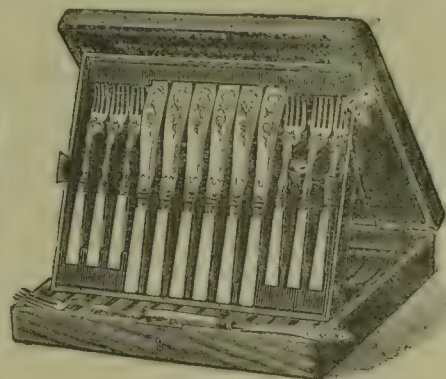
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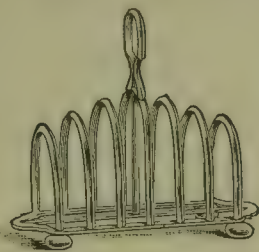
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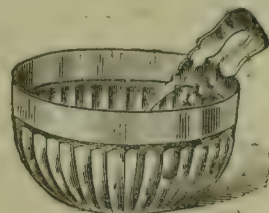
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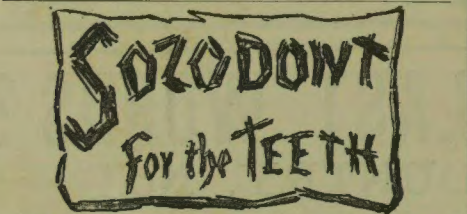
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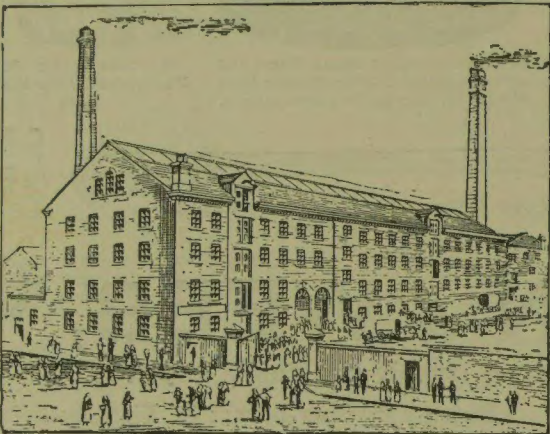
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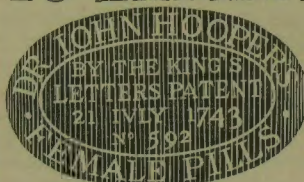
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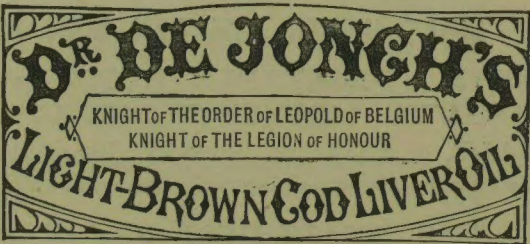
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A CENTURY AGO.

JUNE, 1787.

Apropos of this June, and its Jubilee—a century ago had its Jubilee to commemorate, for George III. entered into the fiftieth year of his age on June 4, 1787. It was a very quiet affair. Warton, the then Poet Laureate, composed an Ode for the occasion, in which he describes how Chaucer, Spenser, and Dryden sang the praises of their respective Monarchs, and he winds up his lay thus:—

Had these blest Bards been call'd, to pay
The vows of this auspicious day,
Each had confess'd a fairer throne,
A mightier Sovereign, than his own!
Chaucer had bade his hero-monarch yield
The fame of Agincourt's triumphal field,
To peaceful prowess, and the conquest's calm,
That braid the sceptre with the patriot's palm;
His chaplet of fantastic bloom,
His colourings warm from Fiction's loom,
Spenser had cast in scorn away,
And deck'd with truth alone the lay;
All real here—the Bard had seen
The glories of his pictur'd Queen!
The tuneful Dryden had not flatter'd here,
His lyre had blameless been, his tribute all sincere!

There were no particular popular demonstrations, other than were usual on the Royal birthday; and even the guns were not fired in London, because they might disturb the Prince of Wales, who was ill. There were a Drawingroom and a State ball at St. James's Palace; but, at the latter, there were only two dances, and the King appeared most plainly dressed in a half-mourning suit and black silk stockings, his sole ornament being the insignia of the Garter. But the Queen made up, by her magnificent costume, for his quietude. She was dressed in a straw-coloured-ground gown and petticoat, trimmed with blonde and silver crape, drawn up in festoons with strings of large pearls, and enriched with clusters of diamonds; tassels of diamonds playing also in front of the drapery, which was relieved by azure-blue ribbons. The magnificence of this dress was distinguished by a display of bull-rushes in clusters, the heads of which were encircled by rows of large diamonds, producing a beautiful effect. Her Majesty's cap was a loose bandeau of fine blonde net, ornamented with diamonds.

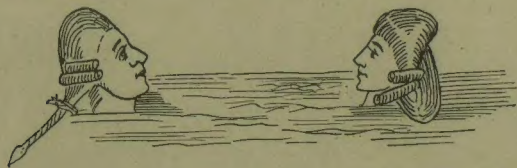
There were one or two little contretemps attendant on this birthday. For instance, it was customary for the mail coachmen and guards to have new uniforms on that day, and a proud time it was for them; but on this especial occasion the British tailor saw his opportunity and—because the three regiments of Guards were to have new uniforms—struck for higher wages, which, not being granted, many of the mail coaches were not sent out in their accustomed bravery.

Coming from the Drawingroom, the Duke of Beaufort nearly lost his diamond "George." The marvel is that they were not oftener stolen, for the ribbon was then worn over the coat, and the "George" was suspended from it, just about where the sword-hilt would come. The Duke's jewel was stolen by a swellmob's-man of the period, one Henry Sterne, alias Gentleman Harry, who, on his examination, was marvelously cool and collected, even to the verge of effrontery. The magistrate remarked to him "That he was as great a rascal as any in England." "That," replied Gentleman Harry, "is language which at once betrays your ignorance as a magistrate, and your illiberality as a man; and if you were younger than you are, and not sitting on that bench, you should meet me as a gentleman for such unparalleled conduct." His Worship, in a most undignified manner, then said, "I don't wish to meet you anywhere, for I am persuaded you would rob me if you had it in your power." To which speech the prisoner retorted, "You might make yourself easy on that score, for I believe you have nothing to lose." He was committed for trial, found guilty, and sentenced in September following to seven years' transportation.

On June 2 was the third musical festival at Westminster Abbey, where, we are informed, "The Queen, whose taste and skill in music are discernible in every circumstance, joined in several of the choruses; as did his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, who likewise beat time very judiciously." There is a sad episode in connection with this festival, which is mentioned in the *London Chronicle*, June 2-5: "As far as a single circumstance could add a movement to the mind under such a religious impression, it was that of Lord North being led out by his eldest daughter. His Lordship seemed greatly emaciated, and, from the large green bandage before his eyes, we fear his sight is totally lost. He was preceded by Lady North, which at once presented a mingled view of domestic affection and instability of human greatness."

Dr. Graham, the quack, was in great force about this time. His musical machinery, his celestial bed, even "the Gentleman Usher of the Rosy God, who, assisted by the High Priestess, will conduct the Blooming, the Gigantic, the Stupendous Goddess of Health, to the Celestial Throne" (that Goddess Vestina, who afterwards became Lady Hamilton, so well known by her connection with Nelson)—all had vanished, and his Temple of Health and Hymen in Pall-mall was deserted. But the doctor was irrepressible. He started a famous earth cure, which was not only to banish all disease, but to reinvigorate the body. The patient had to be buried up to the chin in earth, and remain thus for four or five, or even twelve hours at a stretch. Here, also, he invoked female aid, and we have a slight sketch of him and Miss P. taking their bath. He advertised—"N.B. The most violent and continued rain, wind, or cold, will not prevent Dr. Graham, and the truly patriotic and heroic young lady, from being in the earth every day during the whole of the appointed hours."

It must have been at this time, if there is any truth in the newspaper paragraph, that "Poor Dr. G.— met with a whimsical misfortune in one of his earth-bathing adventures near



Chester. Being up to his chin in earth, with two others, a gardener from the ground adjoining made his appearance with a waterpot in his hand, and, observing 'that plants springing from the earth should be well watered,' he alternately threw the water on the three defenceless heads, to the no small diversion of the spectators."

Very early in the month, Lunardi, of aeronautic fame, invented a life-saving apparatus, and demonstrated its efficacy on the Thames. It was the precursor of the life-buoy, but it had a sort of keel; it was furnished with a compass, and would, at need, contain some provisions. On this occasion he paddled from Battersea Bridge to Chiswick; but, subsequently, he navigated the river lower down, shooting London Bridge at low water. He also exhibited it at the Pantheon, which was the Polytechnic Institution of its day.

Whilst on subjects aquatic, I may mention that in this month, a century ago, the "house-boat" was probably



invented (*New Town and Country Magazine*, June 20, 1787):

"A waterman, whose name is Holmes, and who has acquired some property, to show his disgust against our rulers and the accumulation of taxes, has hit upon a singular expedient. He has disposed of a small freehold which he possessed in the vicinity of the Thames, and purchased a west-country barge, in which, with his wife and a large family of children, he resides in the most comfortable manner. He thus prides himself on eluding all taxes, and changes his situation as the weather or other circumstances makes this or that situation more agreeable. He at present is moored off York-buildings, where the neatness of his floating habitation, the respectable appearance of his wife and children, and the facetious character of the man himself, attract no small number of curious visitors."

There is a newspaper paragraph in this month which tells a story. "A short time since, a tradesman in St. James's-street took two diamond necklaces, one valued at two and the other at three thousand guineas, to one of his customers. The lady purchased the former; but on his return home the tradesman discovered that he had lost the other. Hastening in search of his property, at the corner of St. James's-place he perceived the necklace in the hands of a child about six years old, while a Jew was persuading her to sell it to him for five shillings; but the child refused, saying, she would give it to her mother to wear. The necklace was recovered; and the owner made a present of twenty guineas to the mother of the child who found it."

Smuggling at that time was common enough, and was winked at by most people, except the Customs authorities. Here is a case in which a revenue officer did his duty, and the result. On June 14, a body of not less than one hundred and fifty men, smugglers, all mounted and well laden, were met on the sea-beach between Brighton and Shoreham by a revenue officer named Jenden and his assistants, who, of course, were nothing like so numerous. The officer attempted to effect a seizure and in so doing, several received sword-cuts, which were certainly not dealt in child's play. The smugglers fled, leaving behind them 167 casks of spirits and twelve horses, and next morning another horse and seven casks of spirits were found.

One smuggler died, and the Excise man was put upon his trial for murder; was found guilty, but received the King's pardon. The widow of the defunct smuggler took the matter up, and again instituted a prosecution, which, however, was not successful.

On June 20 died Karl Friedrich Abel, the celebrated composer and player upon the viol de gamba or bass viol. He was



one of the galaxy of good musicians which adorned this era, and did so much to form its musical taste. Cramer told a story of him—that before he died, he spat blood, and his physicians particularly ordered him not to take wine; but, finding that his forbearance in this respect did him no good, he resolved to have a good "drunk," and was put to bed hopelessly intoxicated. Next morning Cramer found him better, and his voice much stronger, the patient, spitting on his handkerchief, remarking, "While my doctors gave me white stuff I spit nothing but red; but now I have taken plenty of red stuff, I spit white again. For the future, my wine merchant shall be my only physician."

In this month I must not fail to chronicle an abnormal increase of the population, as narrated in the *World* of June 23. "The following very remarkable circumstance is a fact:—The wife of a poor man, who lives at No. 10, in Little Ayliffe-street, Goodman's-fields, was delivered, during the course of last week, of four children, two of which are dead and two alive; and, on Monday night, the poor woman died in labour of a fifth." Eventually they all died, were duly preserved in spirits by Dr. Gershaw, of Oxford, and presented by him to the Royal Society.

Almost the last noteworthy occurrence of the month is the fabrication of a forged *Gazette*, undoubtedly for Stock Exchange purposes; thus showing that our ancestors, although they did not enjoy the privilege of the electric telegraph and telephone, were quite as equal in disseminating false news to suit their purpose as their descendants. The rogues were never found out, although, as now, the police of that time "had a clue."

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of New York, having sent Mr. Harold Boulton £100 to be distributed as he might think best, Mr. Boulton has apportioned £50 to the funds of the Industrial Exhibition at the People's Palace; £10 to the Entertainment Fund of the People's Palace; and £40 to the Emigration Fund of the House of Shelter in Stepney.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

On April 4 of this Queen's Jubilee year, for the first time in the history of the British Empire, a conference of representatives from all the self-governing colonies in the dominions of the Queen assembled in London, under the presidency of Sir Henry Holland, Secretary of State for the Colonies. The circulars convening the Conference were issued on Nov. 25 last year by Mr. Edward Stanhope, the present head of the War Office, who, before the changes consequent upon the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill, presided over the Colonial Department. The principal subjects pointed out for discussion were the organisation and utilisation of home and colonial resources, for the purposes of military and naval defence; and the most feasible methods of increasing commercial intercourse, by augmenting facilities for rapid postal and telegraphic communications. The proceedings were to be purely consultative, and what is known as Imperial, or political, federation was expressly laid down as being outside the range of the deliberations of the Conference.

The opening meeting of this Conference was held on Monday, April 4, in the grand saloon of the Foreign Office. Sir H. Holland, Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided. There were present the Marquis of Salisbury (Prime Minister), Earl Cadogan, Right Hon. W. H. Smith, Right Hon. E. Stanhope, Lord G. Hamilton, Viscount Cross, Lord Stanley of Preston, the Right Hon. H. C. Raikes, the Earl of Onslow (Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies), and Sir J. Fergusson. Representatives:—Newfoundland: Sir R. Thorburn (Premier) and Sir A. Shea. Canada: Sir A. Campbell (Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario) and Mr. S. Fleming, C.M.G. New South Wales: Sir P. Jennings (late Premier), Sir R. Wisdom, and Sir Saul Samuel (Agent-General). Tasmania: Mr. A. Douglas (Agent-General) and Mr. J. Stockell Dodds (late Attorney-General). Cape of Good Hope: Sir T. Upington (Attorney-General), Mr. Jan Hendrick Hofmeyr, and Sir C. Mills (Agent-General). South Australia: Mr. J. W. Downer (Premier) and Sir A. Blyth (Agent-General). New Zealand: Sir F. Dillon Bell (Agent-General) and Sir W. Fitzherbert (Speaker of the Legislative Council). Victoria: Mr. A. Deakin (Chief Secretary), Sir J. Lorimer (Minister of Colonial Defence), Sir G. Berry (Agent-General), and Mr. J. Service (late Premier). Queensland: Sir S. Griffith (Premier) and Sir J. Garrick (Agent-General). Western Australia: Mr. J. Forrest, C.M.G. (Commissioner of Crown Lands) and Mr. S. Burt. Natal: Mr. J. Robinson. Gentlemen connected with Crown Colonies, nominated by the Governors or invited by the Secretary of State:—Barbados: Sir C. Packer. Bermudas: Lieutenant-General Sir J. H. Lefroy. Bahamas: Sir A. J. Adderley. Leeward Islands: Mr. R. Hankey. Jamaica: Mr. C. Washington Eves. Gold Coast: Mr. F. Swanzy. Lagos: Captain A. Moloney, C.M.G., and the Rev. J. Johnson. Gibraltar: General Sir J. Miller Adaye, G.C.B. Windward Islands: Sir G. H. Chambers. British Honduras: Mr. R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G. Sierra Leone: Sir S. Rowe and Captain F. Craigie Halkett. Gambia: Mr. V. S. Gouldsbury, M.D., C.M.G. Ceylon: Sir W. H. Gregory and Mr. G. T. M. O'Brien. Trinidad: Mr. A. P. Marryatt. Malta: General Sir J. Lintorn Simmons, G.C.B., Dr. Giuseppe Carbone, L.L.D., and Count Strickland della Catena. British Guiana: Mr. J. E. Tinné. Mauritius: Sir J. Pope Hennessy, Mr. F. Condé Williams, and Mr. W. Newton. Falkland Islands: Lieutenant-Colonel H. Cautley, R.E. Hong-Kong: Sir G. Ferguson Bowen and Mr. W. Keswick. Straits Settlements: Lieutenant-General Sir A. Clarke, Mr. Paul F. Tidman, and Mr. J. Anderson. Native States: Mr. F. A. Swettenham, C.M.G. Fiji: Mr. J. E. Mason, C.M.G. Cyprus: Major-General Sir R. Biddulph. The following, most of whom were present, were also invited:—The Duke of Manchester (President of the Royal Colonial Institute), the Marquis of Normanby (late Governor of Victoria), the Marquis of Lorne (late Governor-General of Canada), the Marquis of Hartington, the Earl of Belmore (late Governor of New South Wales), Lord A. Loftus (late Governor of New South Wales), Sir John Rose, Sir H. Barkly (late Governor of the Cape of Good Hope), Sir A. Galt (late High Commissioner for Canada), Sir W. C. Sargeant (Crown Agent for the Colonies), Captain G. S. Clarke, R.E. (Secretary to Colonial Defence Committee, 1885), Mr. N. Lubbock (Chairman of West India Committee), Mr. J. G. Colmer (in charge of the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada), Duke of Buckingham, Earl of Derby, Earl of Carnarvon, Earl of Dunraven, Earl Granville, Earl of Kimberley, Lord Brabourne, Lord Monkswell, Lord Thring, Sir J. Kennaway, M.P., Commander Bethell, M.P., Mr. Childers, M.P., Sir D. Currie, M.P., Dr. Clark, M.P., Captain Colomb, M.P., Sir W. Crossman, M.P., Mr. L. Courtney, M.P., Mr. L. Dillwyn, M.P., Sir R. Fowler, M.P., Sir J. Gorst, M.P., Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., Mr. W. James, M.P., Mr. H. Kimber, M.P., Sir J. Lubbock, M.P., Lord Lynton, M.P., Mr. A. M. Arthur, M.P., Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., Mr. O. V. Morgan, M.P., Mr. G. Baden-Powell, M.P., Mr. H. Seton-Karr, M.P., Mr. C. Howard Vincent, M.P., Sir S. Wilson, M.P., Mr. E. R. Wodehouse, M.P., Mr. E. Ashley, Sir T. F. Buxton, Mr. J. Pender, Mr. A. H. Loring, Mr. Kinloch Cooke, Mr. F. Young, and Mr. Lawrence, M.P. The Hon. W. A. Baillie Hamilton acted as secretary to the Conference.

The addresses delivered by Lord Salisbury and Sir Henry Holland at the opening of the Conference were fully reported in the daily newspapers. But reporters were not admitted to the business deliberations, which extended through several weeks. Some very imperfect accounts of its discussions and resolutions have found their way into the Press. It has been announced in Parliament that an authorised Report will be issued by the Colonial Office. Upon inquiry there, we are informed that this will not be printed yet for about a fortnight or three weeks.

Our illustration of the scene at the Conference has been prepared with the assistance of a photograph taken by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street.

The second Report of the Royal Commission on the working of the Education Acts in England and Wales has appeared in the form of a bluebook of nearly 1100 pages. The Commissioners say that they have issued the circulars mentioned in their first report, containing a series of questions addressed to the managers of voluntary schools, to School Boards, and to teachers in certain typical localities, and have received a very large number of answers. They have requested the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to forward a schedule of inquiries to the British diplomatic agents in various foreign countries, requesting that the schedules may be filled up from information supplied by the Minister responsible for public education. The Commissioners have further requested the Secretary of State for the Colonies to forward similar schedules to the Agents-General of each of the principal colonies. They have also taken additional oral evidence from witnesses specially acquainted with the subject-matter of the inquiry, which is not yet complete; and they will continue to take evidence, and thus to give full opportunity to competent persons holding various opinions on matters connected with elementary education to state them. The evidence published contains the statements of seventy witnesses. The first report of the Commission appeared last September.



MR. CHILDERS. MR. W. A. B. HAMILTON. LORD CROSS. LORD KIMBERLEY. LORD SALISBURY. LORD GRANVILLE. SIR H. HOLLAND. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON. LORD STANLEY OF PRESTON. LORD OSSLOW. SIR A. CAMPBELL, Canada. SIR P. JENNINGS, SIR J. LORIMER, New South Wales. Victoria. SIR W. FITZGERBERT, New Zealand. SIR T. UPPINGTON, Cape. SIR R. WILSON, New South Wales.

SIR R. THORBURN, Newfoundland. SIR A. SHEA, Newfoundland. SIR S. GRIFFITH, Queensland. SIR SAML. SAMUEL, New South Wales. MR. J. S. DODDS, Tasmania. SIR C. MILLS, Cape. SIR A. BLUTH, South Australia.

A MEETING OF THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE, LONDON, 1887.

FROM A SKETCH BY MR. G. FAIRFIELD, AND PHOTOGRAPHS BY MESSRS. ELLIOTT AND FRY.

NEW BOOKS. BIOGRAPHY.

Final Memorials of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Edited by Samuel Longfellow (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.).—The biographical work already published in two volumes was complete to the death of the amiable and venerable American scholar and poet. But his surviving brother had not been able to use all the materials in his possession, which he has now compiled in this supplementary volume. It contains many passages of Longfellow's private journals, and of his correspondence with his friends; a few pieces relating to his first tour in Europe, above fifty years ago; some letters, of later date, from Hawthorne, Dickens, Arthur Clough, Motley, Lowell, Sumner, Ticknor, Fields, Dana, Bayard Taylor, and other literary men; and much fuller particulars than were given before of the last fifteen years of Longfellow's life, terminating in March, 1882, with fragments of thought jotted down in his notebooks, and with sundry personal reminiscences of him by men who knew him at home. A life more fair in spirit and conduct, or one more harmonious with his literary studies and productions, could scarcely have been imagined for this finely cultivated, if not very powerful, genius, devoted to the expression of pure humane feelings in a variety of poetical forms. He seems to have had a natural affinity with all that is good and beautiful; there is no trace of any evil passion or taint of worldly baseness in his career. In this he was far happier than certain other highly talented individuals, who have, perhaps, sought to qualify themselves for the vocation of exciting romance-writers, or that of "Sturm und Drang" poets, by acquiring emotional culture at the expense of moral integrity. Longfellow's example is eminently wholesome, and should be attractive to the young literary aspirant who desires an unspotted fame, as it is to be hoped many will do in the new generation, since Byronism and Bulwerism are fashions of a past age. He was only too sociable, too receptive and communicative, had too many friends, and read too many books, for the furnace of imaginative thought within him to be heated to due intensity of epic conception. Temporary solitude and privation of sympathy, or the revulsion of feeling caused by a severe check, might have rendered him a greater poet than he actually became. It would be cruel to wish that this had ever happened to so good a man, who has indeed left us much good poetry, lyrical, idyllic, and narrative, of superior excellence, but, of the dramatic species, has given us nothing first-rate. Longfellow, the soul of charity, remarked that the worst enemies he had were the strangers who wrote asking him questions that it would take a day's research to answer. He could never really know what hatred is, and so of pride and cruelty, and most of the black sins and vices of our nature, though his daily habit was to translate a few verses of Dante. We can hardly, in this brief notice, present a summary of the multitude of diversified topics, nine-tenths of them merely occasional and even trivial, that fill the numerous letters here collected. Many of Longfellow's admiring and loving readers will be pleased to find records of the circumstances under which some of their favourite poems were originated. He may possibly not have been completely aware, in the long intervals between his visits to Europe, of the real amount of his popularity, exceeding that of Tennyson, at least with the middle classes in our own country. In 1876 he observes, "I have had twenty-two publishers in England and Scotland; and only four of them ever took the slightest notice of my existence, even so far as to send me a copy of the books." It has been estimated that his loss by the want of an international copyright was 40,000 dollars; but the abundance of cheap London editions gave his writings to hundreds of thousands of readers. What may well have been most gratifying to him was to be told such an anecdote as this: "I just now heard of a little girl, very little, who has begun to go to Sunday-school, and was asked by her teacher the question, 'What book do good people like best to read?' Loud her answer rang, 'Longfellow's Poems!'" Few learned and studious men have had such tenderness as he had for very little girls, whom he celebrates in some of his sweetest verses; he had tenderness, indeed, in a manly way, for all mankind. "I am rather busy with answering school-girls," he writes in September, 1881; and in the following March, the last time he wrote, it was to thank a young girl in Pennsylvania who had sent him a remembrance on his seventy-fifth birthday. Longfellow, however, was not deficient in robustness of moral constitution, and he was entirely free from affectation. As a poet, while he was an accomplished master of his art, he lacked the demonic force which rouses and commands the deepest emotions. As a man, the same in his life as in his writings, few have better deserved the affectionate regard that he obtained in America and in England. We are inclined to dwell upon the "Reminiscences" of his friends, at the close of this volume, finding in them most delightful traits of his gentle, modest, kindly, utterly guileless, and truly Christian as well as humane spirit; of that "wisdom from above" which is "first pure, then peaceable, without partiality, and without hypocrisy;" and of that exquisite simple courtesy which comes from sweetness of heart. Such a man was the author of the story of "Evangeline," and of the song of "The Bridge;" who also wrote,

God sent his fingers upon earth,
With songs of sadness and of mirth,
That they might touch the hearts of men,
And bring them back to heaven again.

Life of Rosina, Lady Lytton. Published in Vindication of her Memory by Louisa Devey (Swan Sonnenschein, Lowrey, and Co.).—The late Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer Lytton, Baron Lytton, of Knebworth, died Jan. 18, 1873; and his widow, Rosina, daughter of Francis Massy Wheeler, Esq., of Ballywire, Lizzard Connell, county Limerick, died March 12, 1882. They were married Aug. 29, 1827, and a formal deed of separation was signed April 19, 1836. The world has long known much that is extremely painful and disgusting about this couple. So far back as 1839 and 1840 the proceedings resorted to at Paris by Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, assisted by his brother, Mr. Henry Bulwer (afterwards Lord Dalling), came before judicial tribunals, and were the subject of public comment. In June, 1858, Lady Lytton's appearance on the hustings at the Hertford election, where her husband, then a Secretary of State, was standing as a candidate, revived the old scandal. This incident was followed by an attempt to confine her in a private lunatic asylum, from which, after three weeks, she was released by order of the Commissioners of Lunacy, being found not to be insane. She published several novels, pamphlets, and letters, designed to fix upon her husband charges of atrocious cruelty, perfidy, and infidelity, during the nine years preceding their separation. People who read or heard of these accusations may have then formed an opinion. The present volume, compiled by Miss Devey, who resided with Lady Lytton at Sydenham during the last years of her life, does not tell us many more circumstances of grave importance than we had heard before. But it supplies original documents which tend to confirm a judgment that may have been already formed, in the absence of explicit denials, let alone any show of countervailing evidence to set against the

charges. Lady Lytton was evidently not at any time disqualified, upon the ground of insane delusions, from being admitted as a witness to the facts of which she complained. Nor is there wanting a certain amount of corroboration. Notwithstanding that, upon many occasions, she used bitter and violent language, every one is at liberty to believe her statements, if he finds them consistent and credible. We know that there are many persons who have always believed them, while no endeavour has been publicly made to encounter them with particular refutation. A woman might be indiscreet, and of ungente temper, who would not persist during half a century in telling awful falsehoods. It was not her interest to do so, and she was in poverty. As both the husband and the wife are now dead, it is of little avail to express any compassion for the one, or any indignation against the other. Miss Devey, as the confidential friend and executrix of Lady Lytton, has done what she thought was her duty in publishing these records and documents, believing as she does that they contain nothing but truth. The reader, however, may be apt to suspect that they do not contain the whole truth. It is possible that some facts may be kept back, relating especially to circumstances preceding the marriage in 1827, which would account, in a certain degree, for the unhappiness of the married life, though they ought, upon this supposition, to have bound the husband to treat his wife, if she had been in fault, with more than ordinary tenderness. It should be observed that for years previously to her marriage, Miss Rosina Wheeler, though fatherless, was an inmate of the London household of her great-uncle, General Sir John Doyle, a man of high position and of considerable social influence. At that period Mr. Edward Bulwer was an insignificant young man, dependent on a small allowance from a rich mother. Considering their relations, it is not difficult to understand how, under the circumstances referred to, this disastrous marriage would be brought about. No extenuation, indeed, nor perhaps, on the other hand, much aggravation, of the case here set before us is involved in such a view of the probabilities of its antecedents; but this miserable narrative would then become susceptible of better explanation. We do not recommend the perusal of Miss Devey's volume to any but those who can approach it in a candid and impartial spirit, resolved to try the case fairly, and to give a true verdict according to their judgment. In this deliberation, they will be advised to put aside whatever estimation may have been formed of the literary productions, talents, attractions, and celebrity of the late Lord Lytton. His fame, rank, and title have nothing to do with the matter. It is here simply a question, which might have come before a police-court, between a man who was a husband, and a woman who was that man's wife. He was a novelist, who could describe an imaginary hero or an imaginary blackguard. The present book, though *ex parte*, is not one of the tales of fiction which Lady Lytton, as well as her husband, could write, though not so well as her husband.

NOVELS.

Miss Jacobsen's Chance: A Story of Australian Life. By Mrs. Campbell-Praed. Two vols. (R. Bentley and Son).—The upper hundred—if there be that number—of the small Australian city, Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, may not like Mrs. Campbell-Praed's glaring pictures of social life at Leichardtstown. It is to be hoped that these scenes and characters are much exaggerated; and that they are in no degree whatever verifiable of any other colonial society, whether at Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, or in any other town of the Antipodes. The authoress has a fine talent of comedy; and this is not the first, but it is the most amusing and pleasantest, of her Australian stories. Mr. Jacobsen, a member of the Legislative Council, and a Ministerial colleague of Sir James Storer, the temporary head of the Democratic Government, is a drunken old trader of Jewish race, who has been thrice bankrupt. He is a widower; and Sara, his only child, is a beautiful, ignorant, natural young girl, with no great strength of mind or elevation of sentiment. The uncertain pecuniary and official prospects of her father, who wants to give up housekeeping and live at his club, make it expedient that she should find a husband within six months. He bids her do so; and we are put on the look-out for "Miss Jacobsen's chance," or rather, for her chances, there being three or four, between which she finally takes her choice. Dr. Fraill, the surgeon of an emigrant-ship, clever, bold, and romantic, with the mystery of half-revealed past adventures surrounding his personality—Mr. Shapcott, modest and honest, a plain man from a cattle-station in the Bush—Mr. Dalyell, an official of the Houses of Parliament, with aristocratic connections in England—are thrown into the shade by the arrival of a new Governor, with a new private secretary. The portrait of his Excellency, Sir Edney Bramborough, K.C.M.G., with his finical habits of dilettanteism and valetudinarianism is smartly drawn. This worn-out, foppish, old bachelor, suffering ludicrous disgust at the rough manners and speech of the independent colonists, makes a formal proposal to Miss Jacobsen; but she finally chooses his private secretary, Mr. Chepstove, who is a thorough gentleman, sincere, alert, and helpful, singularly unselfish and unassuming. Our satisfaction in her safe choice atones for the displeasure provoked by a certain want of delicacy among the young ladies of Leichardtstown, and by the coarseness of its leading men. The clever authoress is personally acquainted with Queensland, but we are reluctant to believe that such characters are fair types of Australian politicians; or that their wives and daughters are such extremely vulgar and silly women. We happen to know that they are not so in other British Colonies. For a lady-writer, Mrs. Campbell-Praed is wonderfully successful in describing the effects of drunkenness; her account of Mr. Jacobsen's ordeal of walking the plank, after taking too much wine at the Government House dinner, is one of the most humorously truthful sketches of that kind.

Lord and Lady Piccadilly. By the Earl of Desart. Three vols. (Swan Sonnenschein, Lowrey, and Co.).—People of rank and title, whom one would have supposed to be not unlike other people, are little indebted to Lord Desart, an Irish Peer, for such a hideous portraiture of an English nobleman as the aged voluptuary whose suicide rids London of his vicious example in the first volume. There are such men, utterly heartless and shameless, devoting every day of a long life to selfish pleasure, relieved by the passions of pride and cruelty; but they are quite as easily found among rich solitary men of the middle class. The lives and deaths of his brother and his nephew George, the latter being speedily drowned in a half-intoxicated freak on the Thames, are scarcely worth notice, except that they leave the peerage and vast wealth to a cousin, Harry St. James, whom we have already learned to like as a pleasant and honest young fellow, having been quietly brought up with no great expectations. He has fallen in love with Nellie Barton, a frank, good, high-spirited girl who used to read to the old Lord; he has been in Australia, and he returns—to a splendid fortune, but not to happiness. For it is not Nellie, the good girl, who becomes Lady Piccadilly; she is made the victim of a bigamist; while there is a certain Amalia Heckthorpe, the audacious daughter of a country innkeeper, who contrives, upon the strength of Harry's early boyish flirtation with her, and by her knowledge of a secret

concerning one he loves, to fasten herself to his Lordship in matrimony, playing him a trick not discovered until too late. On the whole, Lord Desart's pictures of high life and fashionable society are very disagreeable. If they be true, the cynical tone of some passages, in which he displays a satirical smartness not amounting to wit, finds excuse in the condition of society; but we hope and believe that the world is not yet quite so bad.

Jacobi's Wife. By Adeline Sergeant. Three vols. (Hurst and Blackett).—The unhappy and unforgiving heroine of this romance being occupied, after seven years' desertion, in the pursuit and punishment of her husband, "it goes without saying" that Jacobi is an atrocious villain. He is a half-Spanish mongrel, a criminal adventurer in Europe and in South America; she is half-English, her mother's family being honest farming folk at Charnwood, in the East Midlands. The local Baronet, a stupid, harsh, tyrannical old man, has two sons, a fine manly Captain, and a self-indulgent, cowardly, dishonourable Gilbert, an artist in London. A small fraud and forgery committed by Gilbert is attributed to his elder brother, who, behaving with that false generosity which only the novelist admires, and which we hold to be immoral, permits himself to bear the disgrace. The Captain, ruined and driven from his home and country, emigrates to Buenos Ayres, with his friend, Nigel Tremaine, the lover of his sister, Clarice. They fall in with Constantine Jacobi Vallor, who is detected in an attempted robbery, and makes an attempt to assassinate Tremaine. In the meantime, "Jacobi's wife," properly Madame Vallor, comes to England and lives with her uncle, Reuben, and his daughter, Joan, who is a noble young woman, and to whom Captain Vanborough, before his exile, has made honourable love. The villain Jacobi Vallor, having got possession of the Vanborough family secrets, also comes to England and to Charnwood, that he may intrigue and extort money. He gets a footing in old Sir Wilfred's house, wins his implicit confidence, subdues Gilbert by a threat of exposure, and is about to secure the hand and fortune of Clarice by a forced marriage. But in this last endeavour he needs female assistance; and herein Jacobi is outwitted by the clever and vindictive Maddalena, the wife he had supposed to be dead. She quits the farmhouse, puts on a disguise, takes the name of a Mrs. Danvers, whom Jacobi sought as an accomplice of his plot, and is introduced by him into Charnwood Hall as lady companion to Miss Clarice. Pretending to forward the marriage of that unhappy girl to the scoundrel who is her own husband, but who does not recognise her, Jacobi's wife contrives to defeat all his machinations. This rather intricate plot is managed by the author with considerable dramatic force and skill. The third and fourth chapters of the second volume seem to have been accidentally transposed; for Madame Vallor's discovery of her husband's presence at Charnwood must have preceded, not followed, her appearance as "Mrs. Danvers" in the family of Sir Wilfred Vanborough. The more amiable female characters, Joan Darenth and the wife of Gilbert Vanborough, are finely drawn, and the story is one of powerful interest.

Nelly Jocelyn, Widow. By Jean Middlemass. Three vols. (F. V. White and Co.).—A qualified, if not doubtful, sympathy is due to a beautiful young woman, knowing herself to be the wife of a convicted swindler undergoing fourteen years' penal servitude, if she undertakes, having money, to lead a fashionable life at Paris as a widow, deceiving society in an unjustifiable manner. This "Nelly," though much to be pitied for her dreadful entanglement in the disgrace of others, and for the power over her which it gives to the unscrupulous John Wisden, is scarcely to be approved; and is certainly not deserving of the honest love of Paul Cazalet, the brave French painter, the baker's son, who is intended to figure as a right good fellow. Nor does his conduct, when he has foolishly married another person, who is unfaithful to him, entirely come up to the character of spotless honour which is attributed to him at the outset; and the general interests of conjugal and social morality are too lightly treated.

The Heir without a Heritage. By E. Fairfax Byrnie. Three vols. (R. Bentley and Son).—The principal characters, boldly and strongly delineated, are those of Gervase Germaine, heir to a country squire with an embarrassed estate, and with difficulties, caused by a steward's perfidy, concerning the title to its most valuable part; Judith, the brave and thoughtful daughter of a neighbouring Lancashire mill-owner, whose sturdy virtues, and those of his good and pious wife, both Dissenters of strict and narrow education, are well represented; and Nicholas Chantrell, the steward, who conspires against his master with Rick Blakedeane, a wild outlaw and poacher, having secret knowledge of a rich bed of coal on the estate. Some readers will take the greatest interest, however, in Judith's process of mental culture by her earnest conversations with Gervase, who has lived and studied in Germany, and who directs her moral aspirations to the ideas of a philosophical and ethical system, in his opinion far transcending the creed of her parents. But it does not seem to be the purpose of the author, in admitting these discussions of religion, to disparage true Christianity; on the contrary, her portraiture of the beautiful spirit of Mrs. Romilly, and of the wise, honest, and genial parson, Mr. Fallows, is effectively in favour of adherence to the faith proved by ages of human experience. Integrity and veracity are held up, above all, as the right aims of religious endeavour, while orthodoxy appears a secondary consideration.

A False Start. By Hawley Smart. Three vols. (Chapman and Hall).—A young man like Maurice Enderby, leaving the University with large debts, having a taste for good cigars and skill in billiards, with a fair knowledge of the turf and the hunting-field, and some interest in military matters, when he marries a penniless bride, takes holy orders, and becomes a parish curate, may be said to have made "a false start." He is, at any rate, much of a gentleman; and we cannot find serious fault with his behaviour in the society of Tunnleton, with the humours and tempers of those whom he meets—his vain and pompous Rector, the Rev. Jacob Jarrow; General Maddox and General Praun, the arrogant old Indian officers; the prying, gossiping Torkeleys; and the scamp Dick Madingley, an intriguing impostor, whose enmity Maurice has very soon provoked. It is manifest, however, that he has no proper call to be a clergyman, and we should feel much relieved when he is enabled to give up the service of the Church. But his wife's uncle, who is rich, keeps racehorses; so Maurice, unfortunately, going to Epsom, wins a bet on the Derby, and loses the same money on the Oaks. Several chapters in the third volume are occupied with these scenes and subsequent events at Ascot, which Captain Hawley Smart can well describe. Maurice Enderby "plunges" into temporary disaster; but takes to writing for the London press, and finds his way cut to South Africa during the Zulu War. The leaguer of Etshowe, a night attack, a perilous ride like Mr. Archibald Forbes', the adventures of a war "special," fighting and writing, being ill with fever, and being nursed by his own wife in Natal, fill up the next few chapters. Maurice, from a questionable clergyman, is converted into a gallant soldier, and is killed at the storming of Sikukuni's kraal. His story is vigorously told, and will be interesting to some readers.